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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 30th June 1862.

[NOTICE.]

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June 25, 1862.

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W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

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HERBERT & Co.

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HERBERT & Co.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following articles, viz. 47 dozen Bottles of Sparkling Moselle, Few dozen of White and Claret, Few Pair of Plated and Bronzed Handlar Argand Lamps, 6 Pieces of Velvet Pile Carpets, 1 Case of Plain Tumblers, also the property of a Gentleman consisting of Plated and Silver Spoons and Forks, Table Knives and Forks of Ivory Handles, Blackwood Couches, Chairs, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screens, Dressing Glass, Water Filter, Camp Tables, [illegible] Cot, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

[Purchasers of the] Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Esq. deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, ON SATURDAY the 5th instant.

The Sale to commence at 3 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes [illegible] feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate with a Messuage, a Stable thereon, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of Lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore passage forming part of the adjoining property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, Medow Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneer, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M. on application to the Auctioneer.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

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NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 1862.

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⁎ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Petit's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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Life in the Forests of the Far West. By S. St. John. 2 Vols. Illustrated	21	0
Great Missionaries. By Revd. A. Thompson, D.D., Edinburgh	2	12
Glaucus, or the wonders of the Shore. By C. Kingsley	2	12
Peep O'Day, or Savourneen Deelish. By J. Banim	1	8
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The Horse, how to choose him, &c. &c.	0	12
Popular Guide to the Exhibition, 1862	0	8
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[illegible] Lectures on Artillery. By Captain C. H. Owen, and T. L. Dames, R.A.	12	0
[illegible] The Prairie Flower, Illustrated	2	12
——— The Tiger Slayer. Ditto.	2	12
——— The Gold Seekers. Ditto.	2	12
——— The Indian Chief. Ditto.	2	12
——— The Border Rifles. Ditto.	2	12
[illegible] Infantry Drill, large edn	3	0
[illegible] Instructor	0	12
[illegible] Instructor	0	12
[illegible] Instructor	0	12
[illegible] Instructor	0	12
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[illegible] Songs, with Music	0	12
[illegible] Songs, with Music	0	12
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[illegible] Architecture, 4 parts	3	4
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DOMINOES, double sixes, bone and ebony. Per set	5	8
DOMINOES, double sixes, bone and ebony. Per set	4	4
BILLIARD BALLS. 2¼ inches. Per Set	60	0
TRAFFAND BACKGAMMON BOARDS, 14 [illegible] and black, each	6	0
Do. do. [illegible]	8	8
Do. do. Green & Red	15	0
Do. do. Red & do.	10	8
Do. do. ditto	13	8
Do. do. Green & Red	20	8
Do. do. Red	9	8
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DRAUGHTSMEN, Ebony. Per set. Rs. 2¼ and	2	12
STAUNTON'S CHESSBOARDS Rs. 20, 30, and	25	0
——— small, Rs. 12 and	15	0
——— smallest size, 2, 3,	7	8
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING PENS, Ivory handles	1	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Mr. HENRY SCOTT in our Firm, ceased on 31st December 1861, and that of Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., on 30th ultimo.

Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, and Mr. HENRY MAXWELL, have been admitted Partners from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
(Branch Firm),
FINLAY & Co., Kurrachee.

Bombay, 1st July 1862.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE RED BOOT.

READY-MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots		14 p. pair.
„	French Calf	do.	13 „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.		13 „
Laced	Patent Shoes		9 „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST S. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.
Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash

		per dozen
Spencer and Roddens Superior Pale Sherry	Rs.	20
George Duncan & Co. do. do.	„	18
Good Dinner Sherry		[illegible]

NASMYTH, MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçoa.
Maraschino. } [illegible]
Anisette.
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.

Natl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2		at Rs.	26	p. dz.
Ditto	Pints	„ „	14	„
Ditto		„ No. 3	20	„
Ditto	Pints	„ „	11	„
Ditto		„ No. 4	16	„

LEGGATT & Co.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	For Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ... Rs.	29
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	20
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Hock	30
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Old Tom	18
Geneva ... 15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

		Per dozen
SHERRIES—		
Pale [illegible] Amontillado [illegible]	Rs.	33
Brown do. } ... Good Dinner Wines	„	24
White do. }		
Brown do. }	„	22
Yellow do. }	„	[illegible]
MANZANILLA, very [illegible]	„	[illegible]
PORTS—		
[illegible]	„	37
[illegible]	„	[illegible]
[illegible] Quarts	„	[illegible]
[illegible] Pints	„	[illegible]
CLARET—		
Chateau Margaux	„	24
[illegible]	„	22
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality ... A. De Paul ... Quarts	„	[illegible]
Do. ... A. De Paul ... Pints	„	[illegible]
Do. ... J. C. Moizet ... Quarts	„	[illegible]
Do. ... do. ... Pints	„	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dumbar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine ... } per dozen Rs.		36
MOSELLE, do. do.	„	21
TREACHER'S GINGER WINE	„	18
MARASCHINO & Curaçoa do.	„	42
CURACOA	„	40
MARASCHINO	„	[illegible]
SHERRY BRANDY	„	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
Do. ... Jules Robin (30 years old)	„	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica	„	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	„	[illegible]
Do. ... Hollands in cases	„	[illegible]
WHISKEY ... Glenlivat, Campbeltown	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENT'S Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

TENDERS FOR SHIPCHANDLER'S STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Marine and other Stores required for the use of the Steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the period of one year will be received by the Manager of the said Company, until the 3rd July next. Further particulars as to the Stores required, and other conditions will be known on application to the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, the 28th June 1862.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in ditto ditto.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

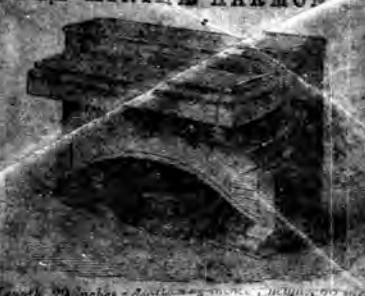
S. d'ESPERANCE, General Com. Agent.

⁎ It is particularly requested that all communications intended for me should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. d'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.



Length, 29 inches; depth, [illegible]; height, [illegible]

THE supports are fastened by hooks, and are easily separated, which admits of the Instrument being packed in a box of the following dimensions; viz. 31 inches long, 16½ inches deep, and 20½ inches high.

This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treadles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tone equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.

Price, with the Percussion Action, in Rosewood Rs. 500.

With Expression, Flute, Hautbois, and Clarionette Stops, and corresponding Basses

Including a substantial [illegible].

The same, without the Percussion Action, Rs. 250.

HERBERT & Co.

July 1st 1862. Rampart Row.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for	year 1856	£15,173
Do.	do.	1857	17,500
Do.	do.	1858	19,714
Do.	do.	1859	22,831

RESERVE FUND, £140,850.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co. Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a Horse properly, they [illegible] arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practise their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'

Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Bellasis Road, [illegible], Mazagon.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—Exchange, Liverpool.

Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to One Million.

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON—[3], King William Street.
MANCHESTER—[illegible], St. Ann's Street.
GLASGOW—163, Buchanan Street.

Trustees.

T. Edwards Moss, Esq. Christopher Bushell, Esq.
Edward Heath, Esq.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—REUBEN KITCHEN, Esq.

THOMAS F. BENNETT, Esq.	ROBERT W. RAINEY, Esq.
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CHARLTON R. HALL, Esq.	JAMES A. PICTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq.	SAMUEL STILL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.	H. C. TURNBULL, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were	£12,563	8	5
Second year	24,994	14	3
And for the third year they are	33,481	15	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life department the premiums received have been as follows:

During the first two years	£9,271	1	0
And during the last two years	22,628	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year	£19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,863	18	3

Shewing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement, of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted [illegible] rates.

A liberal discount is allowed on Premiums effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company may be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B." at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 26th May and 3rd June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June	...	Rs.	0 [illegible]
Thacker's News, 26th May and 3rd June	...		[illegible]
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May	...		1 [illegible]
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May	...		1 [illegible]
Weekly Despatch, 25th May and 1st June	...		1 [illegible]
Lady's Newspaper, 24th and 31st May	...		1 [illegible]
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, 2nd June	...		0 [illegible]

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28 Medow Street, Fort.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Disc Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most efficient and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season were pulped with these machines, and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully created at our works, [illegible] to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co., Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon, (and 8, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold [illegible] Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they [illegible] prices as will ensure [illegible]

They consist of Gold and Silver [illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Tho[illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones[illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen[illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett[illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Dent[illegible]
Doctor's Independent Seconds and [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Watches, English and Geneva [illegible]
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 850 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes, Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes, Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tea Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.

Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufacture to order in fine Indian Gold,

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears.
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co. Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance of reference for payment.

THE UNIVERSAL "QUICK STEP" JOURNAL,

arranged by the most eminent Bandmasters, is a valuable collection, unprecedented for cheapness and for the effect produced by the arrangement, is clearly printed on

Stiff Parade Cards,

and is arranged for the following instruments. In the event of there being a larger number of instruments in a Band, the leading parts can be doubled with advantage; if an arrangement for fewer instruments is required, some of the inner parts can be omitted without essential detriment:—

E flat Cornet (or Soprano); 1st B flat Cornet (Ripieno Cornet or 1st Flugel Horn); 2nd B flat Cornet; 3rd B flat Cornet; 1st E flat Althorn; 2nd E flat Althorn; B flat Althorn; B flat Tenor, Baritone, or Tenor Euphonium; Euphonium; Bass Trombone; Bombardon; Side Drum; Bass Drum; 1st and 2nd E flat Trumpets; 1st and 2nd E flat Horns (or 1st and 2nd Sax Horn); 1st and 2nd Tenor Trombones.

SETS.

1 Two Quick Steps: Minnie Clyde, and Gentle Annie.
2 Two Quick Steps: Old Bob Ridley, and Dixey's Land.
3 Two Quick Steps: Ring the Banjo, and So early in the Morning—with vocal chorus.
4 Two Quick Steps: Cheer, Boys, Cheer; and [illegible], Brothers, Rouse.
5 Slow March: The Signal, and Quick Step, Camptown Races—with vocal chorus.
6 Quick Step: I'd choose to be a Daisy, and Slow March—Rosalie the Prairie Flower.
7 Two Quick Steps: The Cure and the Captain.
8 Two Quick Steps: Home, Sweet Home, and Auld Lang Syne.
9 Two Quick Steps: Marseillaise Hymn, and Partant pour la Syrie.
10 God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, and two Quick Steps, Garry Owen, and St. Patrick's Day.
11 Two Marches: No. 1, Russian's Chorus, 2. The Standard Bearer.
12 Three Funeral Marches: The Dead March in "Saul," Adeste Fideles, the Old Hundred.
13 Two Quick Steps: Aunt Sally, and Lulu is our darling pride.
14 Buries Quick Step (Alhambra Dutch Dance), and Champagne Galop.
15 Two Quick Steps: Beautiful Star, and Willie we have missed you.
16 Two Sacred Quick Steps: [illegible] the "Creation;" 2. from the "Messiah."
17 Two Quick Steps: [illegible], and Till the Ball.
18 Two Steps on Verdi's Operas: [illegible] "[illegible] in Maschera," and "Il Trovatore."
19 Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patri, and Sound the Loud Timbrel.
20 Two Glees as Quick Steps; Our Village Chorister, and Here in Cool Grot.
21 Three Sacred Marches: See the conquering Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabæus."
22 Three Quick Steps: The Lass I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23 Four Quick Steps: [illegible], and the [illegible], [illegible] Among the Dead Men, and the [illegible] Song.
24 Four Quick Steps, on popular Comic Songs.
25 Two Operatic Quick Steps, Marthe, Traviata.

N. B.—Price Rupees 1 each set.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay, Military Band Instrument Importers, always keep in Stock a large assortment of every description of Military band requisites.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Wednesday, 2nd July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms	Rates
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0⅝/1⅛d. to ⅞d.
Do. Documentary	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅞/16 to 0⅞/16 d.
Do. Bank Bills	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅜d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	93 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	6 do.	102 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	248.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [illegible]
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	450 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	18 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	[illegible]	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. [illegible] dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
[illegible] Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
[illegible] Spinning and [illegible] Company	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
[illegible] Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
[illegible] Spinning and Weaving Co.	650	......	Rs. 150 do.
[illegible] Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .... Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 ...... }
,, Loan 1842-43 ...... } 94½ to 94¾
,, Loan 1854-55 ...... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ...... 112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus .... ,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars .... ,, 227 do.
German Crowns .... ,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... ,, 205
Bar Silver .... ,, 106⅞ to 107
Gold Leaf .... ,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
London (Cotton) ready......£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ....£2 0s. 0d. ......
Hull ....No offers.
To China .... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (July 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 248 to 249
New Surat .... ,, 250 to 251
New Dhollera and Bhownuggur .... ,, 249 to 250
New Oomrawuttee .... ,, 238 to 240
New Compta .... ,, 238 to 240
New Dharwar Sawginned .... ,, 320 to 321
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... ,, 233 to 234
New Veraval .... ,, 230 to 232
Khandeish .... ,, 228 to 229
New Pointecotee .... ,, 234 to 235
New Acome .... ,, 245 to 246
New Mangalore .... ,, 231 to 235
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,540.
SEEDS—Linseed, Cawnpore ...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-[illegible] per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...... 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ...... 32 to 33 nominal.
...... 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...... 27 to 28.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, June 21.)

Although there has been a very small demand for Cocoanut Oil the price during the week has been gradually advancing, and we quote to-day Rs. 90 @ 91 as the dealers' rates, but we believe Rs. 89½ has only been paid. The supply of Oil coming into the bazaar is limited, nor can we look for much improvement for some time to come yet.

In other produce there is nothing doing.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 14th instant. There was nothing doing in the Cotton market, nor did there appear to be any buyers at the previous high rates of Rs. 122 per candy.

The vessels loading were the *Holyrood*, *Uruguay*, and *Isle of May*. The former for Orders and the latter for London.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight ....Rs. 0 10 0 per cent.
3 days' sight ... ,, 0 12 0 ,,
16 days' sight ... ,, 1 0 0 ,,
Madras, sight ...... ,, 0 4 0 ,,
3 days' sight ... ,, 0 6 0 ,,
30 days' sight ... ,, 0 14 0 ,,
3 days' sight ... ,, 1 8 0 ,,
[illegible] sight ... ,, 1 14 0 ,,
[illegible] sight ... ,, 2s. 1½d. ,,
[illegible] sight ... ,, 2s. 1⅝d. ,,
[illegible] ... ,, 2s. 0⅞d. ,,

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Head Office.................. London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and [illegible].
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
On demand ....
[illegible]land .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
[illegible]land ....
[illegible] Notes .... 1s. 11⅞d.

[illegible] General Manager will generally, if desired, be [illegible] to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the [illegible].

[illegible] Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand o[f not] less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per [annum].

On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per [annum].

On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per [annum].

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified, that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. B. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, 29th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN I[NDIA].

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of Business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 5th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, on demand ....
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.......... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities payable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business.......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
.... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England
{ The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or [illegible] of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
May 2nd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 30	Oriental	Hill	Liverpool 9 March.
	Contest	Jennings	Liverpool 22 Mar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Oriental*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Hill.
Per ship *Contest*, from Liverpool.—Mr. H. B. Gaskell.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Camperdown*, J. Houston, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Edith Byrne*, D. Anderson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Barbora*, T. Rogers, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Sam Mendel*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—40 bales Sheep Skins, 1000 score; 4 bales Goat Skins, 100 scores, Stearns, Hobart and Co.: 760 bundles Coiryarn, 75 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 23 chests Chundroose, 48¼ cwt., Jewraz Luckmedass and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—50 packages Coffee, 55 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Kessowdass Goculdass; 4 cases Private Effects, 1 case Blackwood Round Table, W. Nicol and Co.

Victory.—60 casks Cocoanut Oil, 244 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Preamjee Esser.

For Liverpool.

Sam Mendel.—1000 bales Cotton, 3500 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 1000 bales Cotton, 3500 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

John Lynn.—125 bales Cotton, 412½ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Floating Light.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jeetha Vallubjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Treebhowundass Jugjeevundass.

Morning Light.—43 bales Cotton 150½ cwt., Tapeedass Bhugwandass; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Douglas Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Levant.—55 bales Cotton, 197½ cwt., Pitamber Dyall; 800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., Eduljee Shapoorjee's Family; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

Euphrates.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Gellabhoy Girdhur; 56 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

Monica.—110 bales Cotton, 734 cwt., C. N. Cama & Co.

Alma.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rugoonathjee Morarjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nundoo Jadowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jugjeevun Hemjee.

Tornado.—250 bags Cloves, 312½ cwt., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.; 309 bales Cotton, 1,081½ cwt., Cursondass Madoowdass; 6 bales Cotton, 19½ cwt., Esack Dawood.

Campbell.—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Argonaut.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bomonjee Khodabad [illegible].

Virginia.—4 cases Private Effects, 1 case Spars, W. Nicol and Co.

Bates Family.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Arabian.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Rising Sun.—326 bundles Galls, 163½ cwt., Dharsy Bhimjee.

Joshua.—60 bales Cotton, 180 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee.

For Hull.

Union.—155 bags Rapeseed, 229½ cwt., Ramcrustna Souzba and Co.

For Calcutta.

Alice.—12 cases E. Colored Piece Goods, 720 pieces, Hurkisondass Sittaram; 11 packages E. Beads, Caderbhoy Mobundjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
425	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
145	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
204	Nimrod, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
610	Outram, 2 (paddle), Lonton ...	River Indus.
835	Planet, 1 (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ...	River Indus.
325	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 6 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	Bombay.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1483 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Douchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
TUTICORIN AND LONDON.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
[illegible] Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
[illegible] [illegible]bora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2155 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, [illegible]—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1244 Camperdown, H[illegible]—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin [illegible] (c. l. June 5)
606 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 17)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 15)
1159 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Battle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
1158 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
FOR HAVRE.
430 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.
FOR CHINA.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
FOR HONGKONG.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. [illegible])
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 [illegible]
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
FOR MANILA.
835 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.
FOR MADRAS COAST.
830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 1)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 2)
FOR KURRACHEE.
450 Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)
FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
200 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
269 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazon.
Carlew, Nacoda.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (For Sale)
609 Fazel Bbary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Lo Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Comforth & Co.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda—G. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Verzdass.
1569 Oriental, Hill—J. Clover & Co.
1485 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Saindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
508 Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Sheikal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Texas, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Columbian, I. E. Skottowe.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
613 Norna, Bain.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.
585 Napoleon III., Versmee.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.
FOR MAURITIUS.
[illegible] Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.
NOT FIXED.
736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkert Brothers.
776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark .... March 18
1106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
668 Celuta, Hayes ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 30
539 Chatham, Sayers ...... April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale ...... March 28
766 Coromandel, Thompson ......
986 City of Calcutta, Pettrech ......
810 Gosforth, Shaw.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
955 Defiance, Galloway ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 12
766 Empress of India, Thompson.
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn...
392 Freya, Major.................. A. H. Huschke & Co. April 8
1057 Gloriana, Vaile ......
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ......W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman ......W. Nicol & Co. May 22
1108 James Smith, Calcouns ...... May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.
762 Nile, Young ....W. & A. Graham & Co. May 14
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
876 Queen of England, Ostle.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.
847 Talbot, Spencer............Grey & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
632 Veritas, Carry ....Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
688 Winterthur, Seavey ......A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyle Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.
704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow .... Dec. 16
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.
709 Birkby, Purdy ....
1060 Caribou, Cameron ....Lawrence & Co. March
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray. April 2
553 Daylight, Smith ....W. Nicol & Co. March 2
575 Egeria, Storey ....John Clover & Co. March
1134 Epaminondas.................. April 1
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson .... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis .... May 19
1328 Hahnemann, Denman......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 17
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril............ May 20
1218 Hurrey Puddomsey, Richardson E. Bates & Co. April 16
1306 Inkerman............ May 13
1072 James Livesay, (s) Broad .... May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)
855 Lady Havelock, Neill .... May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson......Goe S. King & Co. May 5
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins......Rennie, Scovell & Co. March 10
1233 Norwood, Finlay ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1001 Norah Graeme ....E. Bates Co. March 17
1008 Peerless, Flovin............
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ....
919 Rowantree, Wel ....Lyon Broers & Co. March 19
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, B. & . Hormusjee Apr. 26
1090 Shaftesbury Bennison............ May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....
700 The Duke, Hawkins ....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Flair ....
783 Victoria, Sanderson ......John Clover & Co. March 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 18
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1093 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1095 Beeston Castle, Corney ... Feb. 3
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co.
810 James Jardine, [illegible]
FROM CARDIFF.
478 P. J. F. Burcild, Brabbuing.
427 Enterprise, Hynes ....
844 Lucy & Harris ....
419 Nansig, Giben ....
689 Ville de Cherburg............ April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
1059 Charles, Pollank ....
929 Missouri, Cabun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Wly ....
FROM SWANSEA.
Nansing, Gran .... May 25
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kse .... May 27
530 Emigrant............Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1197 Witch of the Wave ....
FROM SANDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elg.
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edwd, Mason............ April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20
FROM BEYPORE.
640 Sarah, Lov
FROM THE CLYDE.
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
917 Flower of a Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
462 Ino, Mach ....W. Nicol & Co. May 1
478 Thomas Mbell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 3
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
789 Anne Mai Jessyman ......Coupland & Co. Jan. 8
FROM ADEN.
644 Carnatic ....
FROM CALCUTTA.
490 Duc de Brabant .... March 5
Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla ......
Peerless ......
Tasmania ......

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
599 Alexander Tender .... Feb. 11
474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Cout, Robbings............
498 Clarendon, King ....J. L. Dunolly & Co. Feb. 15
413 Electric, Sjott ....
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, [illegible] .... Jan. 30
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. March 25
496 Hunter, Sarle .... May 21
584 Magna Bna .... April 10
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co. May 23
441 Nemesis ....
630 Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson. Fleming & Co. Dec. 15
745 Sea Park ....Fleming & Co. Feb. 19
710 Ukko .... March 18
FROM LIVERPOOL.
650 Clara, Peters .... Feb. 12

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

[illegible] [Lieut.] and Adjutant G., Marine Battalion, on leave, to Poona.
Stevens, Ensign, attached [illegible] Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. [illegible], C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 1st July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the Mess-room, 33rd Regt., Colaba, for the trial of Private Sidney Edmonds, 33rd Regt.:—

Members.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I. ... Regt. N. I., Captain Brown, 33rd Regt., two Subalterns from ... Regt. N. I., and two Subalterns from 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The 18th Regt. N. I., has permission to fire ball and blank ammunition during the current month.

3. Ensign Douglas, 33rd Regt., has been granted leave of absence from 2nd to 4th instant.

4. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Clothing Agency, Town Barracks to inspect and report upon materials for the clothing of H. M.'s 17th Lancers:—

President.—Lieut. Col. Collings, 33rd Regt.
Members—Lieut. Col. Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., and Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 30th June 1862.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 28th June 1862:—

Captain F. Conybeare, Royal Bombay Artillery.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 182 of the 9th February 1862, Gunner Allen is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1862.

Consequent upon Mr. Johnstone, Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper, having proceeded to Europe on leave on the 23rd ultimo, the following arrangement were made from that date:

Mr. C. Christian, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to act as Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper in the Coal branch.

Senior Sub-Conductor C. Jacks, to act as Conductor vice Christian.

Mr. P. Jones, Purser, supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is allowed sixty days' privilege leave, commencing from the 10th instant.

With reference to G. G. Order No. 83 of 1862, Messrs. Murray and Dunlop, 3rd Class Engineers, of the *Ajdaha*, have this day been discharged to the shore.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th June 1862.

With the sanction of Government, the following scale of practice ammunition, as modified by Circular Memorandum from the Horse Guards, No. 154, dated 5th September 1861, and sanctioned at Home for Cavalry, is to be adopted by all Cavalry Regiments in India armed with the rifle carbine:

For the Recruit, annually.
70 Rounds Ball Cartridge.
20 ,, Blank ,,
100 Percussion Caps.
20 Do. for Snapping Practice.
For the Drilled Soldier, annually.
70 Rounds Ball Cartridge.
50 ,, Blank ,,
132 Percussion Caps.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th June 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the following General Orders, which were issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 19th ultimo, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:

"GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah, on Wednesday the 22nd day of January 1862, Private John Connell No. 61; Private Thomas Johnstone, No. 371; and Private John Albert Ely, No. 477; all of the 89th Regiment of Foot, were arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—That they, John Connell, Thomas Johnstone, and John Albert Ely, on the 30th day of October 1861, near Ranee Magra, in the vicinity of Umballah, they being then and there Soldiers serving in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidency of Fort William, did feloniously make an assault upon one Jussa, and then put him in fear and danger of his life, and then feloniously, and violently, and against his will, stole, took, and carried away from the person of the said Jussa, a certain sum of money, to wit, to the amount of ten rupees, and a silver ring of the value of one rupee, the property of the said Jussa; and that they, the said John Connell, Thomas Johnstone, and John Albert Ely, immediately before, and at the time that they robbed the said Jussa, did feloniously beat, strike, and use personal violence to him.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Private John Connell, No. 61, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Private Thomas Johnstone, No. 371, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Private John Albert Ely, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court also find that the offence charged was committed on the 31st day of October 1861, and not on the 30th.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private John Connell, No. 61, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be kept in penal servitude for a term of four years.

The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private Thomas Johnstone, No. 371, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be kept in penal servitude for a term of four years.

The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private John Albert Ely, No. 477, of the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four years.

EDWD. RAMSDEN PRIESTLEY, Lieut. Col.,
42 R. H. Regt. the Black Watch, President.
Umballah, 1st February 1862.

Not Confirmed on account of Deficient Evidence.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.
Umballah, 1st March 1862.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah, on Wednesday the 16th day of April 1862, No. 61, Private John Connell, 89th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st Charge.—For having, at Umballah, on or about the 27th October 1861, while a Prisoner (in Hospital), escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

2nd. For having, on or about the 27th October 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

3rd. For having, at Umballah, on or about the 26th December 1861, while a Prisoner in the Regimental Guard, escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

4th. For having, on or about the 26th December 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 61, Private John Connell, 89th Foot, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 61, Private John Connell, 89th Foot, to suffer a corporal punishment of 50 Lashes on his bare back in the usual manner, and further to imprisonment for 12 calendar months.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel,
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 16th April 1862.

Revised Sentence.—The Court now sentences the Prisoner, No. 61, Private John Connell, 89th Foot, to suffer Penal Servitude for a term of four years.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 8th May 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 16th May 1862.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1862.

Before the same Court Martial assembled at Umballah on Wednesday, the 16th day of April 1862, No. 477, Private John Albert Ely, 89th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st Charge.—For having, at Umballah, on or about the 27th October 1861, while a Prisoner (in Hospital), escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

2nd.—For having, on or about the 27th October 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

3rd.—For having, at Umballah, on or about the 26th December 1861, while a Prisoner in the Regimental Guard, escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

4th.—For having, on or about the 26th December 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 477, Private John Albert Ely, 89th Foot, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 477, Private John Albert Ely, 89th Foot, to imprisonment for 12 calendar months, and further to be marked with the letter D in accordance with the 26th clause of the Mutiny Act.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel,
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 16th April 1862.

Revised Sentence.—The Court now sentences the Prisoner, No. 477, Private John Albert Ely, 89th Foot, to suffer Penal servitude for a term of four years, and further to be marked with the letter D in accordance with the 26th clause of the Mutiny Act.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel,
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 8th May 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 16th May 1862.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1862.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Umballah on Thursday the 17th day of April 1862, No. 371, Private Thomas Johnstone, 89th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st Charge.—For having, on or about the 27th October 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

2nd. For having, at Umballah, on or about the 26th December 1861, while a Prisoner in the Regimental Guard, escaped from his confinement before being set at liberty by their proper authority.

3rd. For having on or about the 26th December 1861, deserted from his Regiment, stationed at Umballah.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 371, Private Thomas Johnstone, 89th Foot, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 371, Private Thomas Johnstone, 89th Foot, to imprisonment for 12 Calendar months, and further to be marked with the letter D in accordance with the 26th clause of the Mutiny Act.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel,
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 17th April 1862.

Revised Sentence.

The Court now sentences the Prisoner, No. 371, Private Thomas Johnstone, 89th Foot, to suffer Penal Servitude for a term of four years, and further to be marked with the letter D in accordance with the 26th clause of the Mutiny Act.

A. SCUDAMORE, Lieut. Colonel,
7th Hussars, President.

Umballah, 8th May 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 16th May 1862.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s British Forces in India."

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Fort William, the [illegible]th June 1862.

No. 633.—[The Governor General in] Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following General Order, dated Horse Guards, 14th January 1862, which is declared applicable to India, with the alteration hereafter noted:—

GENERAL ORDER.
HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,
14th January 1862.
Recruiting.—1—(1862).

THE accompanying Schedule, shewing the age and standard, and levy money allowed for the enlistment of men, lads, and boys for Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line, having received the approval of the General Commanding-in-Chief, His Royal Highness directs that the Regulations herein laid down be strictly adhered to until further orders.

By Command of His ROYAL HIGHNESS,
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant-General.

CAVALRY.

HEAVY. HEIGHT.
[illegible] Dragoon Guards ... }
6th ,, ... } From 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 11 in.
1st Dragoons .... }
2nd ,, ... }

MEDIUM.
1st Dragoon Guards...... }
2nd ,, ,, ... }
3rd ,, ,, ... }
6th ,, ,, ... }
7th ,, ,, ... }
5th Lancers .... } From 5 ft. [illegible] in. to 5 ft. 9 in.
6th Dragoons .... }
9th Lancers .... }
12th ,, ... }
16th ,, ... }
17th ,, ... }

LIGHT.
3rd Hussars { late Light Dragoons }
4th ,, ... }
7th ,, ... }
8th ,, ... }
10th ,, ... }
11th ,, ... }
13th ,, { late Light Dragoons } From 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 8 in.
14th ,, ... }
16th ,, ... }
18th ,, ... }
19th ,, ... }
20th ,, ... }
21st ,, ... }

Age not under 18, nor exceeding 25 years.

Chest measurement of Cavalry Recruits:—If 5 feet 6, and under 5 feet 8, 33 inches; 5 feet 8 and under 5 feet 10, 34 inches; 5 feet 10 and upwards, 35 inches.

MILITARY TRAIN.

Height, from 5 feet 3 to 5 feet 6 inches. Age from 18 to 25 years. Chest measurement, 34 inches.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

FOR GUNNERS.

Age, from 18 to 25 years. Height 5 feet 7 inches and upwards. Chest measurement—If under 5 feet 8, 33 inches; 5 feet 8 and under 5 feet 10, 34 inches; 5 feet 10 and upwards, 35 inches. Growing lads from 17, but under 18 years of age, may be taken from 5 feet 6 inches.

FOR DRIVERS.

Age, 18 to 25 years. Height, 5 feet 4 to 5 feet 6 inches. Size round chest, 34 inches and upwards.

Grooms, farm laborers, and others of the like class, who have been accustomed to the care and management of horses, and who may not quite fulfil all the above conditions, but who, from their appearance, are likely to become good drivers, will be enlisted on special application being made to the Adjutant-General, through the Inspecting Field Officers of Districts, or in the case of a Head-Quarter Recruit, through the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

FOR ARTIFICERS.

Blacksmiths, wheelwrights and carpenters, collar and harness-makers, who are likely to become useful artificers, may be enlisted from 5 feet 6 and upwards.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

FOR SAPPERS.

Age, from 18 to 25 years. Height 5 feet 6 inches and upwards. Chest measurement the same as for Gunners of the Royal Artillery. They must be men of good character and able to read and write, and must have been brought up to, or served their apprenticeship as carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, stone-cutters, builders, bricklayers, black-smiths, millwrights, wheelers, coopers, painters and glaziers, plumbers. Engine-fitters are not to be enlisted as black-smiths. Jobbingsmiths or farriers only are to be enlisted who can work at the forge.

The utmost care is to be exercised in the enlistment of tradesmen. None but good artificers must be taken, and their qualifications must be ascertained by actual trial in the trades to which they profess to have been brought up; or, if this be impracticable, such testimonials must be obtained from their late employers as will fully satisfy the Officer of their skill and acquirements.

Men of other trades required only in limited numbers, such as miners, shoe-makers, printers, collar and harness-makers, clerks, surveyors, draughtsmen, photographers, architects, engineers, tailors, will be enlisted on special application being made to the Adjutant-General through the Inspecting Field Officers of Districts, or, in the case of Head-Quarter Recruits, through the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers.

FOR DRIVERS.

Age, 18 to 25 years. Height 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. Size round chest, 34 inches and upwards. Men accustomed to the care and management of horses are preferable to others; special application, however, must be made to the Adjutant-General through Inspecting Field Officers of Districts, or, in the case of Head-Quarter Recruits, through the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, before any men are enlisted for drivers, there being but one Troop in the Engineers in which vacancies seldom occur.

INFANTRY.

Height from 5 feet 6 inches and upwards, and between the ages of 17 and 25 years.

INFANTRY IN INDIA, CHINA, NEW SOUTH WALES, and ST. HELENA.

Height from 5 feet 6 inches and upwards, and not under 18 years of age nor above 25.

60th REGIMENT and RIFLE BRIGADE.

Height 5 feet 6 inches and upwards. Chest measurement, 34 inches.

Chest measurement for Infantry (Rifle Regiments excepted) Recruits of 5 feet 6 inches and upwards the same as for Gunners, Royal Artillery.

The Recruit is to be measured round the chest in a line over the nipples with his arms placed straight above his head, the backs of the hands touching each other, and the edges of the feet together and at the same time made to count the numbers from one to ten, in a loud tone of voice, and slowly. The Superintending Officer and not the Surgeon will be held responsible for the correctness of this measurement.

Whenever a difference of opinion arises at the Head-Quarters of any Corps, Depot, or Recruiting District as to the Chest Measurement of a Recruit a special report is to be made to the Adjutant-General, for submission to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, as to the final disposal of the man.

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

(To be attested as Infantry.)

Height 5 feet to 5 feet 3 inches. Age, from 16 to 18 years.

Boys not under 14, and lads not over 16 (except for the Royal Engineers, who are not to exceed 15), of good character, may be enlisted by special authority as heretofore, to be trained as Trumpeters, &c., &c., in the proportion of 1 to every 100 rank and file borne on the establishment of a Regiment or Corps, but on attaining the age of 18 they are to be considered eligible for the ranks.

Soldiers enlisted for unlimited service, and who have obtained, or may hereafter obtain, their discharge free or by purchase, may be re-enlisted for that arm of the Service from which they were discharged up to the age of 38 for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, and up to 36 for the Infantry, provided they are in all respects eligible under the Recruiting Regulations.

Soldier's who have been, or may hereafter be discharged after the completion of their first term of limited service, and who wish to re-enter the Army, are not to be enlisted as ordinary Recruits, but should be re-engaged for that branch of the Army in which they had previously served, under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and on making a declaration in the Form given in the Schedule annexed to that Act, and also on production of their discharge proving them to be eligible for re-engagement under the Regulations annexed to the Royal Warrant of the 30th October 1861.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEVY MONEY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BOUNTY.

		£	s.	d.
To the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, Recruit.	On joining his corps, and being finally approved by his commanding [officer], without deduction.	1	0	0
Royal Engineer Recruit.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	2	0	0

Boys and lads enlisted by special authority to be trained as Musicians, Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers, are not entitled to Bounty.

A complete Kit of necessaries to each man and boy.

		£	s.	d.
To the Superintending Officer.	On final approval by the Inspecting Field Officer, to cover the expense of Postage, stationery, &c.	0	5	0
	For Attesting ...	0	1	0
	Surgical Examination	0	4	0
	The Fee to Private Medical Practitioners to be paid in conformity with the directions of the War Office Circular No. 1173, dated 5th January 1853.			
To the Party, including Bringer.	On final approval by the Inspecting Field Officer, including 3s. 6d. to be paid to the Bringer	0	5	0
	On the Recruit leaving the District, including 4s. to be paid to the Bringer	0	10	0
	For conducting the Recruit to his Corps	0	1	0

Not applicable to India.

Soldiers enlisted for limited service, who, while serving, renew their engagement for a further term; or who, having been, or may hereafter be discharged, after the completion of their first period of limited service, re-engage to serve for a further term in accordance with the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and the Regulations and Restrictions annexed to the Royal Warrant, dated 30th October 1861, will be entitled to Bounty and a Free Kit (or an allowance in lieu thereof), but no rewards will be granted in such cases, nor for boys or lads enlisted by special authority, to be trained as Trumpeters, Buglers, Drummers, or Musicians.

The Recruiting Regulations and Bounty for the West India Regiments, Gold Coast Artillery Corps, Royal Malta Fencibles Artillery, St. Helena Regiment, Cape Mounted Riflemen, and Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to continue the same as at present.

2. The total sum payable under these Regulations for a Recruit on enlistment will therefore be as follows:—

	Sappers.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Horse Artillery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bounty Money	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Value of English Kit	4 14 10	3 3 9	6 12 0	3 14 11	4 16 9
Enlisting Money	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Levy Money, etc., reward for the party enlisting	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Total £......	7 10 10	4 19 9	8 8 0	5 10 11	6 12 9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
or Rupees......	73 14 10	48 7 10	82 4 0	54 5 2	65 0 4
Extra or Indian Kit......	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Total Rupees......	93 14 1	68 7 10	102 4 [illegible]	74 5 2	85 0 4

3. The Levy Money is to be paid on approval of the Recruit (he be of full age) to the party enlisting him, half of it, however, being paid to the Bringer, if there be one.

4. The foregoing rates are exclusive of (1) one shilling or (8) eight annas, for conducting the Recruit to the Corps, if the distance be more than (4) four miles.

No. 634.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 260 of the 7th March 1862, and Government General Order No. 633 of this date, and with advertence to the reduction of the bounty of Recruits (that for the Royal Engineers excepted) from £2 to £1, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following sums are payable to soldiers of good character, found on medical examination to be fit for further service, who, on expiration of the first period of limited service for which they enlisted, while yet serving in India, may be permitted, at the Head-Quarters of their Regiments or Batteries, or at their Station, if on detached employ, to re-engage and extend their service for the full period:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Royal Engineers.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Horse Artillery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bounty Money, ordinary	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bounty Money, special, in lieu of Furlough, under Government General Order No. 260 of 1862......	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Value of English Kit	3 3 10	6 12 0	4 14 10	3 14 11	4 16 9
Levy or Enlistment Money	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
1 Shilling a day for twenty days......	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	10 4 0	13 13 0	12 15 10	10 15 11	11 17 9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Exchanged at 2s. [illegible]d. per Rupee	99 14 8	133 11 5	125 4 11	105 12 1	116 7 2
Extra for Indian Kit	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Total......	119 14 8	153 11 5	145 4 11	125 12 1	136 7 2

2. Bedding, or compensation in lieu of it, as authorized in Government General Order No. 108, dated 28th January, and No. 594, dated 3rd June 1862, will be also allowed in addition to the foregoing sums.

3. Soldiers who change their minds, and may be permitted to re-enlist after having left their Regiments, or Station, will not be entitled to the special Bounty of £5 in lieu of Furlough, which is given to those only who re-engage at the Head-Quarters of their Corps, or at their post, if on detached employ.

4. A Return of the number of men of each Arm, whose term of service will expire in each official year, will be prepared on or before the 15th December prior to the commencement of the year, and forwarded by the Commanding Officer of each Brigade of Royal Artillery, and Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, through the Department of the Adjutant-General Her Majesty's Forces in the different Presidencies to the Controller of Military Finance of each Presidency. The Return will also shew the number of men of each rank who have expressed their willingness to prolong their service, and the number of those who are unwilling to do so, distinguishing among the latter those who wish to return home, those who which to proceed to any and what Colonies, and those desirous of remaining in India.

5. With a view to the expenditure on account of the payment of Bounties, &c., and passages being exhibited in the Military Estimate, the Controllers will, on these Returns, calculate the sums to be paid.

6. As soon as possible after the close of each official year, a Statement will be sent in to the Controllers of Military Finance, through the Department of the Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in each Presidency, shewing the number of men of each rank who have re-engaged, with the amount of Bounty, &c., paid to them; also number of men of each rank who, at the expiration of their first period of service, have taken their discharge to remain in India, or to proceed to England, or the Colonies. Separate Returns will also be required of the number, ranks, and length of service (according to the different periods laid down in Royal Warrant) of men who have purchased their discharge, shewing the sums paid; and of those enlisted for unlimited service, who have obtained a free discharge to proceed to England, or to the Colonies, or to remain in India, as well as of any men who having taken their discharge, have subsequently re-enlisted.

7. The Returns and Statements above ordered will be forwarded to the several Controllers, through the Department of the Adjutant-General Her Majesty's Forces, immediately after the publication of this Order, those for 1861-62 being corrected up to date and accompanied by an Estimate of the probable numbers for the remaining portion of the year, and for 1862-63.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARIES OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME T[AX] ACTS NOS. XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 21.)

Temple.—Exemptions from Income Tax of a portion of the proceeds of certain Inam land set apart for Temple Expenditure. Act XXXII. of 1860. Section CXXXIII.

A PORTION of the proceeds of certain Inam land[s set] apart solely for Religious [and] Charitable purposes, in [con]nection with the Ram[a] Temple in a Village in [the] Presidency of Bombay, [is ex]empted from Income Ta[x].—*(Financial Department O[rder] No. 961 6 A., dated 3rd August 1861.)*

Minors.—Claims to exemption on behalf of, how to be made. Act XXXII. of 1860. Sections CXXII. and CXXV.

Claims to exemption from Income Tax on behal[f of] Minors, preferred by the [Ad]ministrator-General, on t[he] ground of the entire income [of] the Minors being less than t[he] prescribed amount, must [in] each case be made and esta[b]lished to the satisfaction of t[he] Income Tax Commissioners by the Administrator-G[en]eral or a trustee or guardian, or by the Minors or t[he] parties interested.—*(Financial Department Order No. 1331, dated 15th February 1862.)*

Set-off.—In respect of lands held or used for the purpose of manufacturing or selling the produce or for trade. Act XXXII. of 1860. Section XCVIII. Rules 3 and 24.

When land is held principally for manufacturing and selling the produce or for trade, or when the holding of any portion of the land upon which rent is paid by tenants to whom it is sublet, is merely subsidiary to the trade or manufacture, any losses sustained by the person carrying on such trade or manufacture may subject to the provisions contained in Rule 24, Section XCVIII., Act XXXII. of 1860, be set-off against the income or profits arising from the trade or manufacture established on the land including the rents incidental thereto.

When the produce is regularly sold under an arrangement to that effect to the landlord, and is used by him for the purpose of manufacture or trade, he is to be considered as holding the land for such purpose, and a set-off as above may be allowed. When the tenants have nothing to do with the produce required for the manufacture or trade, the question in each case will be one of degree. If the rents compared with the operations of the manufacture or trade are large a set-off sh[ould] not be allowed, as in such case the land cannot be [con]sidered as solely incidental to the manufacture or t[rade]. On the other hand, if the rents are small as com[pared] with the operations of the manufacture or trade, [and] there is fair reason to suppose that the manufac[turer] took the whole land for the sake of the manufactu[re or] trade and not to make a distinct profit from the [land] the set-off should be allowed.—*(Financial Depar[tment] Order No. 1759, dated 15th March 1862.)*

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LETTERS TO THE EDITO[R].

KATTYWAR.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my last I showed up [but] a trifle of the iniquity of matters in this pro[vince] and only a slight portion of the Nagur influence. I must now proceed to show a little more of it and point out to Government through your columns sundry matters which require to be closely enquired into. In the first place, then, let them enquire and find out who are the attachment mehtas in this province, and they will find that they are one and all Nagurs and many of them but boys. But many of them are connected by relationship with the Nagurs in the Agency, and these men take care to instruct them in what they are to do, and consequently everything apparently goes on swimmingly, and faith so it does for Nagurs, but no one else.

There is another matter that Government would do well to enquire into, and that is the Mohsul Fund. Is that fund all correct or is it not? I know that about a year and a half ago an officer had to make some enquiries into it and that then there was a large deficiency found. Has that deficiency been made good or not? If so, how and when? Let Government look into this, and do so carefully too. The mehta (Nagur) then in charge of the Mohsul accounts has since that been changed, but the man so far from being removed from the service has, I believe, been merely transferred to another branch of the Agency, and another man put in his place. Let this new man be called upon to produce all the accounts. He is not a Nagur and his accounts will, I fancy, show that a large amount of the deficiency there is still not paid in since he took charge; but only that, but I hear that all the [illegible], and not are not to be got from the former Mehta. [illegible] speaks highly creditably for the way in which matters are carried on in the Agency,—does it not? Sir, the Nagur influence is here again brought into play, for I undertake to say that had this deficiency occurred with any European, country-born, or any other caste but a Nagur, that the man would have been suspended and tried. But it seems to me the understanding in Kattywar is that no Nagur can give cause for trial. Much need have Government to send a Commission here, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will do so, and send up men who will thoroughly sift things. Give them broad limits to act on and let them go into every kind of enquiry, and I fear the Agency will be found rotten to the very core.

If the people of the Province see that Government really intend to have a searching enquiry and to do justice, hundreds, aye thousands will come forward: but until they see that and see that when the inquiry is going on no Nagur is allowed to have anything to say in the matter, none will from fear come forward. Let the Commission go up with all its establishment from Bombay, and let that establishment be formed of entirely Christians and Parsees, if possible, a class who are, I believe, less liable than any other to be influenced or bought over by Nagurs; and then it will have a chance of coming to the truth, though not until as a primary measure many of the Agency Nagurs are suspended from employ, for the poor devils of the country are so impressed with the influence of these people that I really believe even to save their lives they would be afraid to say anything against a Nagur, or expose their rascalities unless this were done, for they have already felt many of them what it is to make appeals, and to fail in proving their griefs (simply failing because these men have the fear of the powers that be, and consequently stick at no kind of rascality to prevent evidence being brought forward), in having, after the form of enquiry has been gone through, these men come down upon them with greater zoolum than ever. Let then, I say, Government listen to the cry of this unhappy country for enquiry and act in such a way as that our good name shall not be lost for ever. They cannot plead ignorance, for the *Gazette* has shewn up enough of matter, I am sure, to cause any Government that wished that things should be carried on correctly to enquire if such is now done. They and their Agent are now both arraigned before the Indian world, and if needs must, will be so before the Home Government, and it will not do to let matters go by without enquiry. In fact if the Agent here feels himself that he and that his office, and all connected with it, will stand enquiry, he would and ought to demand a strict and close enquiry. Has he done so? I doubt it.

Yours, &c.
FASSENACLOID.

Guzerat, June 1862.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND THE PARSEE LAW ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—It seems as if evil itself were now to be annihilated from the face of the earth. While serfdom is banished from Russia, and slavery is dragging on a languid existence in America, while the immoral practices of the so-called Hindu priests have been exposed to the gaze and the contempt of the whole world,—there is the pernicious usage of infant-marriage among the Parsees, which is, in all probability, destined to live but a short life. It appears to be the characteristic of the natives of this country that they will never be roused to any great and good action, unless forced to it by an external pressure. This has been pre-eminently the case with the Parsee Law Association at present. Not all the sound arguments urged through the various journals—English as well as vernacular—combined with the heaviest criticisms, could prevail upon the members of this respectable body to forego their own prejudice in favor of the obnoxious custom of early marriage. On the contrary, they have their

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with a tenacity truly astonishing, above all the attacks of just rebuke and of sound and earnest opinions, with a heroism and a patience really marvellous! And lo! what has been the result? That which they did not tender to mild and earnest persuasions, they will now be obliged to yield to superior power and authority. For the Law Commission have, as I have learnt it, resolved to express their very strong opinion against the baneful custom of infant-marriage which the Parsee Law Association have given so much countenance and support to in their draft of a code of laws. That such an expression of the opinion of a learned body like the Commission will assuredly cause the clause which sanctions that evil custom, to be entirely erased from the draft of the code in question, there can be no doubt whatever. Let this whole circumstance speak for itself.

In conclusion, I trust that the decision of the Law Commission will convey a wholesome lesson to the [illegible] Law Association. It should teach the [illegible] impressingly now than before, that [illegible] victorious in the end; that it is of [illegible] to heed the warning voice of [illegible] and of wisdom combined, [illegible] prejudice, and, lastly, that [illegible] to think that wealth, and [illegible] wealth in society, can do any [illegible] which pride and arrogance [illegible] lover of refinement and [illegible] to learn that the system of [illegible] at least among the Parsees, [illegible] grave.—Yours truly.

NESTOR.

CALENDAR——JULY 1862.

First Quarter	Saturday	5d.	3h.	42.0m.	A.M.
Full Moon	Friday	11d.	6h.	29.5m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	Friday	18d.	10h.	4.4m.	P.M.
New Moon	Sunday	27d.	1h.	56.3m.	A.M.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Morn. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
Wed.	2	Visitation of the Virgin Mary.	5 28	6 40	2 1	2 16	Date 30th June. Time—6h. 00m. 16s.
Thur.	3		5 27	6 40	2 41	3 6	
Fri.	4	Translation of St. Mark.	5 28	6 40	3 18	3 52	
Sat.	5		5 29	6 40	4 10	5 5	
Sun.	6	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 29	6 40	5 14	6 23	
Mon.	7	Thomas-a-Becket M.	5 29	6 40	6 30	7 44	
Tues.	8		5 29	6 40	7 49	8 52	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 2d.—Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.

Thursday 3d.—Quebec founded, 1608.—Capitulation of Paris, 1815.

Friday 4th.—America declared an independent State by the Congress, 1776.—Battle of Maida, 1806.—Sir Henry Lawrence died at Lucknow, 1857.

Saturday 5th.—Capture of Ghuznee, 1839.—Major General Barnard died before Delhi, 1857.

Sunday 6th.—Algiers taken by the French, and made a Colony, 1830.—Calcutta lighted with Gas, 1857.

Monday 7th.—Seventh evacuation of Monte Video, 1807.—Sheridan died, 1816.

Tuesday 8th.—Edmund Burke died, 1796.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 1st July 1862.

Jaitbhbhoy Manchund.
Hebtoolah Sallaybhoy Daroowalla.
Lalla Candbeld.
Gosaldass Haridass.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward	50,836	12	6
Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama	500	0	0
Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee	750	0	0
Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Sorabjee & Nowrojee Nanabhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. F. D. Faithfull	50	0	0
Right Revd. Lord Bishop of Bombay	200	0	0
Mr. Henry H. Pace	10	0	0
Mr. William Sandwith	50	0	0
Miss E. Kanken	100	0	0
Mr. Kessowjee Chuttoor	50	0	0
Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee	1,000	0	0
Messrs. [illegible] & B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.	1,000	0	0
Mr. [illegible] Premjee	60	0	0
Mr. [illegible] Leladhur	100	0	0
Mr. Odas Naajee	50	0	0
Mr. Cullianjee Petamber	50	0	0
Mr. Khutow Khimjee	50	0	0
Mr. Cullianjee Ladha	50	0	0
Mr. Courjee Ladha	50	0	0
Mr. Khutow Ladha	50	0	0
Mr. Dhurumsey Virjee	50	0	0
Mr. Leeladhur Govundjee	30	0	0
Mr. Khetsey Tullaney	30	0	0
Mr. Jetha Purshotum	30	0	0
Mr. Dossa Dharsey	25	0	0
Mr. Purshotum Quzesey	25	0	0
Mr. Purmanund Purbhoodass	20	0	0
A Parsee	150	0	0
Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee	300	0	0
Colonel G. Malcolm	250	0	0
Mr. Thomas Bromley	150	0	0
The Clerks of the Goods Department G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder	80	0	0
Total Rs...	58,136	12	6

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 24
AGRA	June 26	LAHORE	June 14
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 7	MADRAS	June 26
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 5
COCHIN	June 21	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	June 21	OUDH	June 21
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	June 21
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	June 14
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 1
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

WE insert to-day a Prospectus of a series of prizes for essays to contain a "Review of the Vedas, with special reference to the light which they cast on the Social and Religious State of the Ancient Indians, and on their Beliefs and Practices as better than those of the Hindus of later times." The institutor of these prizes, who has devoted to them two thousand rupees, deserves the best thanks of the community for his happy application of the considerable sum of money, which will doubtless awaken the attention of many to a subject worthy of investigation, as well as call forth treatises which, it is to be hoped, will be really useful both to Native and European students. The Vedas are the most highly respected works of the copious literature of India; and on account of their undoubted antiquity, they are entitled to much consideration. They are the only works, indeed, which throw any light on ancient India properly so called; and the examination of them is most important both in a historical and in a religious point of view. They are of a mixed character, showing both good and evil at work among the Aryan settlers on the banks of the Indus; and they furnish most valuable information on the customs of olden Indian society. The heathenism which they exemplify is by no means so mature, and injurious, as that of later times. There is much in them to which native reformers can point, at least with qualified satisfaction, while errors, afterwards developed in destructive influence, in this great country, are either not to be found in them at all, or are to be discovered only in their seminal state. A keen curiosity has been excited respecting them, not only among the Brahmans, till lately their sole possessors, but among all classes of the educated native community. This was well exemplified in the attention given to Dr. Wilson's lectures of last season, which it may be safely said, were better attended, night after night, than any continued course of lectures yet delivered in Bombay. The publication of the Rig-Veda by Dr. Max Müller; of the Sama Veda, by Dr. Stevenson, and by Professor Benfey; of the Black Yajur Veda in the Bibliotheca Indica, appearing at Calcutta; of the White Yajur-Veda by Dr. Weber of Berlin; of the Atharva Veda by Dr. Roth and Professor Whitney; and of the translations of large portions of these works by Langlois, Professors H. H. Wilson, Stevenson, Benfey, and others, have given facilities to Vedic studies which may be accompanied by most interesting results, such as those which appear in portions of Lassen's Indian Antiquities, Weber's Indische Studien, Roth's Brahma and the Brahmans, Muir's Sanskrit Texts, Wilson's India Three Thousand years Ago, and other works of a similar character. The subject is by no means yet exhausted, and ample scope remains for the essayists whom the offer of these prizes may call forth. The names of the umpires form a sufficient guarantee for the judgment and impartiality which will be brought to bear on the adjudication of the prizes. We could have wished to have found some of these gentlemen among the Essayists (and to secure this object the rewards offered might, we understand, have been much increased and given on agreement without competition), but the literary leisure of the parties in our eye is thoroughly pre-engaged. Even before the completion of Dr. Haug's most learned and valuable work on the ancient Zoroastrian writings, he had commenced the printing of the text, and the translation, of the Aitareya Brahmana of the Rig-Veda, with which and the elucidation of the Vedic sacrifices, he is now engaged. Dr. Wilson's work on Indian Castle, with which he has been long busy, is only half through the press. Dr. Bhow Dajee gives his spare time to our local antiquities, and other matters of oriental research. Our hopes for the Essays rest on our younger Sanskrit students, of which there is a goodly number, both in the west and east of India, as well as in Europe. It will be observed that the authors of the Essays may retain the copyright of their own productions if they choose to take upon themselves the responsibilty of publication. This enhances the liberality of the offer which is made.

THE "Bombay Gas Company, Limited," is an established fact. It is now in full operation, with a capital of £250,000. A first issue of £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, was immediately subscribed for on the London Exchange, and indeed offers were made for treble the amount. It was at first intended to reserve a portion of the shares for Bombay; but this has not been done. The chairman of the Board of Directors is Daniel Thomas Evans, Esq.; and as members of the Board we see the names of the following gentlemen formerly connected with this city—Henry Young, Esq., late Chief Secretary to Government; Major William Swainson Suart, late Bombay Engineers; George Palmer Robinson, Esq., Director of Mercantile Bank; and Charles Frederick Collier, Esq., late a Solicitor in Bombay. The Prospectus informs us that "this Company is established to light the Fort and City of Bombay with Gas. Bombay has 400 streets, and a population numbering upwards of 700,000 souls." We should say, *upwards* to the extent of 300,000 more than the number thus given. "At once the seat of Government of the Presidency, and the entrepôt of the vast and extending Commerce of Western and Central India, its limits are continually enlarging and its population and wealth rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the urgent need for an economical and brilliant light the public streets and quays are for the most part unlighted, whilst the Fort, the bazaars and shops, the Government Offices, the Municipal Buildings, the Gaols, the Churches, the Barracks and Police Stations, Railway Stations, and private houses, have no other light than is obtainable from oil, the cost of which is much greater than that of Gas, and has of late years steadily and largely increased. An urgent and growing necessity as well as anxiety, therefore, exists for the speedy introduction of the European system of lighting cities and towns by means of Gas." It is certainly unaccountable that this want should have remained so long unsupplied in Bombay. When we get the Gas-light, we shall not be able to conceive how we could have existed so long without it. The present Company, having been projected to supply this want, met with great encouragement from the Government of the late Lord Elphinstone. The Government promised a "Concession of—1, The power of supplying Bombay with Gas; 2, An exclusive privilege for the first twenty-one years; 3, A suitable site for the erection of the necessary works;" and also expressed their "readiness to take from the Company the lights required for Government buildings and premises." The local Government, moreover, undertook "to recommend to the Legislative Council that an enactment be passed for the Incorporation of the Company in India, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, by despatch of 31st August 1860, to the Governor in Council, Bombay has expressed his approval by assenting to the grant by the Legislative Council of an Act of Incorporation for the Company." It must be admitted that the Company has received liberal concessions and support from Government. Similar concessions and support, *mutatis mutandis*, to other projected Companies would long ago have resulted in extensive irrigation works, which would have been more than a local benefit, and been reproductive in a much broader sense than as merely paying dividends to the Shareholders. The undertaking is to be carried out in sections when and as the demand for gas increases—beginning, as required by Government, with the Fort. "The Directors calculate on supplying Gas to the Fort of Bombay (containing about 80,000 inhabitants) within twelve months from the commencement of the Works; and they propose to employ a large portion of the firstly raised Capital in constructing such of the works as are necessary for lighting this important section of the undertaking. After duly considering the Estimates and Calculations made by the Company's Engineer of the probable cost and Returns of the enterprise, the Directors entertain the fullest confidence that the undertaking will be more than ordinarily remunerative, and consequently that it offers a very desirable field for the investment of both English and Native Capital.

The shares of the Oriental Gas Company, established to light Calcutta, are now quoted in the public share Lists at a premium of from 35 to 50 per cent., although the Company has only recently come into active operation." T. Hawksley, Esq., Civil Engineer, certifies that he has very minutely inquired into the prospects of this undertaking, and is of opinion that "it is capable of yielding a profit of 15 per cent. per annum; of which 10 per cent. may be properly divided amongst the Proprietors, and 5 per cent. be appropriated to the Reserve and Redemption Funds usually formed by Companies interested in enterprises of a similar character." The Company is now in search of a suitable site for the Works; if this be obtained, operations will be begun immediately after the rains, and will be carried on with all possible energy and despatch. We may expect, in the course of another year, that our great "storecity" will not only have just light enough to make its darkness visible, to encourage and aid vice and to deter and hinder virtue, but that this commercial Queen of the East will nightly shine as a star 'that makes dark heaven light.' Our native fellow-citizens, with the exception of the few who have been in Britain, do not know what Gas-light is, and therefore cannot rightly estimate the benefit that is in store for them. We have no doubt, however, that they will take to the cheap, convenient, brilliant Gas-light with more readiness and satisfaction than they have to almost any other improvement of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is in accordance with their tastes—they are fond of light—they have a passion for illuminations: by the introduction of Gas-light they will have the ready means of indulging this fondness, this passion to their heart's content. We believe the honor of originating this enterprise belongs to Mr. Perkes, Civil Engineer; and that by his ardent and persevering efforts the Company has been formed and the scheme thus far advanced. Honor to whom honor is due; and if this honor be due to him, then something more substantial than honor is due to him from the Company and from the community.

"WE have already made a few comments on certain parts of Mr. Laing's budget and on the general system of taxation that has been adopted in India. Before quitting the subject we have a word to say on the style Mr. Laing has thought fit to adopt, and which is certainly a remarkable innovation on the ordinary tone of Official Papers. There is a palpable incongruity in his attempts at official jocularity. Lord Palmerston *can* be witty on grave occasions. It seems quite natural to him and there is ordinarily nothing offensive in it. Mr. Laing decidedly has not the Premier's gift. We have already noticed the expression he thought fit to give of his peculiar opinions regarding an instinctive desire for stimulants among mankind. Speaking of the reduction of the duty on beer, he says, in the same vein, "Here I feel a very disinterested pleasure,—for I am no beer drinker myself,—in being able to propose any boon, however slight, to the class who have perhaps suffered more than any other from recent taxation, that of Europeans residing in India." Aiming at facetiousness, he stumbles on something savoring of impertinence. In the Budget of the Minister of Finance, the public does not expect to meet Mr. Laing, the facetious private gentleman, with his peculiar opinions regarding human instincts and his particular personal habits or inclinations as to beer-drinking, but the *official* servant of the state, giving an account of his stewardship with the gravity and propriety which his official position and respect for the public alike demand. The consideration also of the circumstances of the great body of those to whom these observations refer, as servants of Government, precluded by their position from openly and freely expressing their opinion on the measures of Government, might have restrained his propensity to jocularity while letting them into his confidence, as he blandly terms it by telling them that they "have suffered more than any other class from recent taxation." But if his studied attempts at the ludicrous have failed, he has succeeded tolerably well when not designing it. Reasoning on the expediency of remitting the extra import duty on English manufactures, he says, "there can be no question that the population of India are on the whole insufficiently clothed." We can sympathize with the feelings of a man who has attained to middle age or something more, in respectable, decorous England, coming for the first time to India, and seeing all the agricultural class in the country, and all the common labourers in the town in a state with regard to clothing, which in England would render them liable to be dealt with by the magistrate for the offence of "indecent exposure in public"; but the idea of bringing about a change in the habits of the *indecent* population, by cheapening Manchester manufactures, deserves to be recorded as illustrative of the adaptation of English notions to Indian affairs! Mr. Laing is perhaps too old to be able to receive an idea to him so new and strange, as, that the Indian cultivator with his *dhotur* and *kambli* is as truly in the height of the fashion as the London swell newly done up by the fashionable West End tailor, and immeasurably stronger in his attachment to a fashion of two or three thousand years standing, than the other could be to one not more than as many months old, and threatened already perhaps with displacement by a new one. If Mr. Laing's English feelings of delicacy and propriety had permitted him to notice with particularity the fashion as to dress among the tenantry on England's Indian estate, he might have seen that the apology for fig leaves, called the dhotur, is all that is really essential to full dress. The *kambli* or blanket is properly the night covering, and is only put on during the day in the wet season or in the very cold weather, like our own grandfather's great coats, and always put off when the fashionable agriculturist wishes to appear in the polite society *à la mode*. If Mr. Laing had as favorable opportunity of coming over the Parisians in the matter of dress, as he had of putting the chief burden of a tax for India upon the class of Government servants, he might perhaps succeed in persuading them to adopt the Celtic kilt. It would not be half so shocking to their sense of delicacy as the donning of breeches to that of the Indian labourer: and the argument of fashion as held by them he might be able to overturn. He might, perhaps, as he is learned in the etymology if not in the physiology of races, be able to convince them that they are more nearly allied to the Celts than to the Saxons, and that the stable ancient fashion is more respectable than any of their ephemeral modern ones; but what hope of success could he have with the Hindoos, when after all his investigations into the antiquities of the Aryan race, he cannot refute the allegation that the fashion of the Hindoo labourers full dress, the dhotur, is anterior to the division of that interesting section of the human family, and that it is the European branch that has irreverently cast off the venerable costume of their common forefathers.

If change of fashion is hopeless, equally so is change of fabric. The *dhotur* and *kambli* are of native manufacture, the one being cotton and the other woollen; and there is in them so much material and so little work, that English manufactures could never compete with them. English fabrics, combining little material with much work, and which are consequently cheaper than the finer native manufactures, cannot supplant them, because they are unsuitable; therefore the demand for them can neither be increased nor diminished by anything affecting merely the importation of the English manufactures. Their price moreover can be materially affected only by a change of price in the raw material, which again is ruled by circumstances affecting *its* exportation, much more than by anything affecting the importation of English manufactures. The latter bears upon the higher classes of the Hindoos who wear the ungurakha and other articles of dress made of finer cloth, and for which the English fabrics are suitable. But the substitution of the latter for the native manufactures has already been accomplished almost universally. It began as soon as the English cloth began to be sold in India, cheaper than the native. The extra import duty has not yet interfered with this state of things, because the Indian market has happened to be overstocked with English manufactures; and it will be a wise measure to remit the extra duty before it does begin to affect the consumption by the higher classes of Hindoos of the English manufactures. Any thing seriously interfering with the principles of free trade or tending to foster monopolies, will not receive much toleration in these days.

We have done with Mr. Laing, whose connection with Indian finance, it seems to be thought, may not be resumed; but we have not done with the subject of English administration of Indian financial affairs. Mr. Laing is one of the ablest and best of his class; and if the present system is to be continued, as there is every reason to believe that it will be, we may have reason to wish that no greater evil had ever befallen us in the matter of taxation than that which we have suffered at his hands and those of his predecessors.

THE BENGAL COMMISSARIAT.

No. 2.

IN the haste caused by the necessity of being in time for the mail, it escaped me to mention in my last, in connection with the grievous imputations against the officers of the Bengal Commissariat, a remarkable fact which should no longer be concealed from the public. In the year 1859, or shortly after the termination of Lord Clyde's operations, the Government called for the suggestions of the ablest servants in opening new sources of revenue, whether by taxation or otherwise. The reply of Mr. Martin Gubbins, Judge of the Sudder, N. W. P., is worthy to be noted. He simply advised the Government to look to the Commissariat, and to try to discover the line between its *bona fide* public expenditure, and its fictitious expenditure. I write from memory, and do not profess to give Mr. Gubbins' exact words; but he most certainly did tell the Government, and in language which did not admit of two meanings, that a very small proportion only of the Commissariat charges was for the public service. Now here was a positive statement put forth by a high official, in an official document intended for the eyes of the Supreme Government of India, and more especially of the late Mr. Wilson. Yet—once again I ask, will it be believed that no steps whatever were taken by the 'Commissioned' officers of the Bengal Commissariat to bring Mr. Gibbins to book? His serious accusation might or might not have been true. But why was he never called upon to prove it, or even to show any reasonable grounds for making it? To these questions no answer can be returned. The whole thing is only too characteristic of the Bengal Commissariat.

But whether or not these men are fattening upon public plunder, as Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Gubbins openly charge them with doing, have I not proved that the State is being positively defrauded by the drawing of useless Staff Salaries, and that even greater meanness and wrong are contemplated, as shown in the dastardly attempt to oust an absent uncovenated official, and to secure his appointment for himself, with the same fraudulent design upon the public purse, made by a fellow who if he had remained in England, would probably have been a very decent valet to a gentleman? No words of mine can describe the disgust and indignation expressed at this proceeding by brave and honorable officers now in England. Yet it has not been repudiated by the officers of the Bengal Commissariat. But have I not proved that these men shew a strange indifference to the honor and reputation of their Department? And what inference is to be drawn from it? Surely that they are most unfit custodians of the public interests, and that we must look to Her Majesty's Government for the agents to redeem the Commissariat.

It also escaped me to mention that in the rapid promotion given to these gentlemen, the Staff regulations which require a certain term of service in each grade, were completely set aside, and consequently officers of short standing, of limited capacity, utterly unable to grapple with the accounts of the Department, found themselves suddenly in the highest grades. The chief who made these promotions was compelled to own that he had gone too far, not because he was requited in some quarters with black ingratitude, but because he found that the effect of his proceedings was, in many cases, to inflate the officers with a stupid self-conceit. They began to delude themselves with the notion that it was their pre-eminent merit which had got them this rapid promotion. His successor never concealed his opinion that a great mistake had been committed, but it was only partially rectified. In the same way a bold attempt to exempt some fourteen officers from the probationary examination was made, but fortunately thwarted by Government.

The public will see these proceedings in their true light. Even the Government, though blinded for the present, may soon have their eyes opened. During the last two administrations, two officers have been turned out of the Department; about half-a-dozen superseded in promotion; one fined a whole months' pay and allowances; another branded as a "pettifogging quibbler;" and the conduct of a Deputy Commissary General stigmatized as "uncandid and discreditable,"—all this by the Government. Still, however, the changes in the administration and in the *personnel* of the Military Secretariat, sometimes lead to appointments to high office by the Government in ignorance of the real character of the officer appointed. For instance, I know of an officer, named to act as Commissary General, merely on account of seniority, who throughout the whole of his previous career never in any way distinguished himself—nay, proved himself to be a conspicuous failure in every situation in which he was placed. Among the European soldiery he always went by the soubriquet of "*khuraub gosh*," 'bad meat'! This man when holding an important charge in the Punjaub not long after its annexation, actually applied for leave of absence on private affairs, and quitted his post in anticipation of the leave being granted. But it was not granted, and the Governor-General peremptorily ordered him back, refusing to grant leave on private affairs when the claims of the public service were so imperative. This same man was, on account of his health, posted to the hill station of Kussowlie, where the Commissariat Office was in a disordered state. He left the office after a year's charge in exactly the same state in which he found it, if indeed he did not add to the confusion. Subsequently at Lahore, his defence of abuses led to a contemptuous allusion on the part of the Commissary-General to his skilful "special pleading." Later still, at Thyatmew, where he had been sent to put the Department in order, the office being a new one, instead of rejoicing in such an opportunity of vindicating his capacity, the man actually wrote whining and querulous letters of the difficulties he had to encounter, provoking the Commissary-General to tell him that he had been placed at Thyatmew, "not to raise difficulties but to overcome them."* Further, this officer's broken health had been noticed in public (and also I believe in confidential) reports to Government. Now what can be the result of putting a man of this stamp, even for a time, at the head of a great Department like the Commissariat? Only that he will prove himself to be a greater failure than ever. Does any person endowed with reason require to be told that the sway of this acting chief will be nominal, and that a mischievous sway will be exercised by some knave, to whom the opportunity of promoting his own interests will be too inviting? Cannot the reader picture to himself the roguish leer upon the latter's face at his successful dodges, and his security in an office from which any qualified chief would long since have kicked him out? What a contrast to the days when he wriggled and writhed like an eel under the stern control of Brigadier Sage, an officer whom I knew well, and who understood equally how to restrain the roguery of knaves and to repress the vanity of upstarts! To be sure such control was "vexatious." Does any man require to be told that this acting chief would raise all kinds of difficulties—just as he did at Thyatmew—and make himself out to be destitute of all the means and appliances for carrying on his duties, while the plain truth is that he is quite unfit for anything himself? Is not the reader prepared to find such a chief only too easily persuaded to tell the Government that his duties are *so* heavy, that he wants a "Personal Assistant," and that only a "Commissioned" officer will answer his purpose? The man positively did not perceive that in saying "new duties" had been imposed upon him, he only proved that he had not the faintest conception of what the duties of his office really were, and that he had neither the ability nor the energy to perform them. And then after this naive confession of his own incapacity, to find him adopting the words his knavish counsellor puts into his mouth, that a "*Personal Assistant selected from the present Staff would materially improve the tone of the administration.*" Is this meant for a joke? Indeed it must be! It is the only extract I have from the letter, and it was sent to me as the cream of a joke! *Risum teneatis amici?* But while we do not grudge these people their joke, and admit that it is a very good one, I must ask in sad earnestness, can any officer of the army be found willing to take the slavish office of a *Personal* Assistant, and even to descend to cowardly manœuvres to obtain it? It is one thing to be "Assistant to the Commissary-General;" it is quite another to be "Personal Assistant." The former office may be filled by a gentleman—none of "the present Staff" are qualified to fill it; the latter only by a gentleman's valet, used to all sorts of dirty work. That the intended nominee is well suited to his duties there never was any doubt, and so far the Acting Commissary-General may be congratulated on his singularly happy selection. Let him have it. Let the crawling ambition of the creature be gratified, and let him remain for ever after, in Burke's well-known words, contemptible and content. "Improve the tone of the administration" forsooth!

I stop for the present. Have I not proved that if the Bengal Commissariat is to exsist at all we must have men of a very different class from those who are now battening in it? I repeat, that it is to Her Majesty's Government that we must look for the redemption of the Department. Writing at a distance from records, I regret that I cannot enter as fully into the subject as I wish to do, but in my next I shall produce further evidence of the necessity for a change. In his book on Indian affairs, Sir Charles Napier alludes to a very curious matter, viz., the receipt of presents by the wives of Commissariat Officers. This subject I shall not touch, having an equally amusing and instructive one in the extent to which petticoat influence, always so irresistible, has prevailed both in the original appointments of our Bengal officers and their location at stations. And then, reader, you shall see what you shall see.

London, 3rd June, 1862.

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* The Commissary-General's censure was so severe that his Deputy, [illegible] it on to the [illegible] offices concerned, actually withheld it, and earnestly solicited the Commissary-General to soften it [illegible], which he did.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 1st *July* 6-40 P.M.

THE steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, 30*th June.*

Hongkong, 12th June, per steamer *Lancefield.*

Opium at Hongkong: the market continues extremely dull, and prices, particularly of Bengal drug, show a heavy fall.

Patna, six hundred and seventy dollars.

Benares, six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Malwa, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Opium at Shanghai on 3rd June:

There is very little enquiry for drug at further reduced rates.

Patna, five hundred and twenty taels.

Malwa, five hundred and sixty-five taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has somewhat declined.

On London Bank Bills, four shillings six pence one farthing.

On India, two hundred and twenty-one and a half rupees.

Exchange at Shangai, on London Bank Bills, six shillings one penny two farthings.

On Bombay, three hundred and one rupees.

On Calcutta, three hundred and two rupees.

Telegrams for "Delhi Gazette" from Cawnpore.

RAO SAHIB'S trial comes off to-day.

H. HAMMOND, In Charge.

Agra, E. T. Office, 26th June 1862.

With reference to the above Telegram, announcing the commencement, at Cawnpore, of *Rao Sahib's* trial, we have to inform our readers that we have arranged for, and will furnish, a detail of each day's proceedings.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 26.

OUR correspondent, "Fassenacloid" favors us with a second letter to-day on Kattywar affairs. It will be seen that he says there was lately a great deficiency in the Mohsul fund at the Political Agency, and that there still is. We believe the management of that Mohsul business altogether is scandalous. Government *cannot* but enquire into it.

In the meantime we hear from another source that it would not be safe at present to name parties unconnected with the Agency, who could give evidence of the corruption and rascality that have ridden rampant over this province so long, and the fact that a man named in our columns a short time ago has been done to death at Joonaghur, since the Nagurs re-established their sway in that quarter warns us that we must be careful at least how we subject others to risk. But for ourselves we have chosen our part, and we have resolved that the British Political Agency in Kattywar shall be reformed, or people shall know the reason why.

LOCAL.

THE first monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society for the present Session will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Business.—A President and a Secretary will be elected in the place of Mr. Carter, F.R.S., and Dr. Coles, who have proceeded to Europe.

The following communications will then be brought forward:

1. The Sanitary Condition of Hill Stations, with especial reference to Mount Aboo &c. By Dr. Moore, in Medical Charge Aboo Sanitarium.

2. Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Huttee Sing and Premabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad, and of the C Battery 4th R.H.B. Presented by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

FIRE ENGINE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Under-Secretary West has forwarded the following letter to Mr. W. Crawford, Commissioner of Police, dated 21st ultimo:—"With reference to your memoranda submitting communications from the Deputy Commissioner of Police relating to the objection made by the Civil Paymaster to pass the abstracts of the Lascars of the Civil Branch of the Fire Engine Department for increased salary in assimilation to the Police, I am instructed to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to resolve these men be appointed members of the Police Force of the Town of Bombay, enrolled under Act XIII. of 1856. They will accordingly be entitled to the Police pay laid down in the scale at page 156 of Sir George Clerk's Minute as follows:—6 Tindals at 11 Rs. each, Rs. 66; 12 Lascars at 9 Rs. each, Rs. 108; 36 Lascars at 8 Rs. each, Rs. 288—total Rs. 462. The Harbour batta hitherto drawn by these men will be drawn no longer. The Fund of the Municipality of Bombay will become chargeable with a portion of the above charges in accordance with the scale laid down in Section 29 of Act XXV. of 1858. The confirmation of the Government of India has been solicited to these arrangements."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *July* 1*st*, 1862.

BROACH.—Overcast with clouds and calm. Ther. 92
BULSAR.—N. E. light rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. rain.
GALLE.—S. W. strong heavy rain. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Westerly strong rain.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. fair.
MADRAS.—S. E. fine. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate cloudy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

WEATHER Report of the collectorate of Ahmedabad for the fortnight ending 4th June 1862, or the season 1862, shewing the general prospects &c., &c.

From the reports received from Mamlutdars, it appears that rain had fallen throughout the collectorate, and that the cultivators had, with some exceptions, commenced agricultural operations.

The people are reported to be healthy, and the cattle free from sickness. Cholera and other sickness were disappearing fast.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Malabar Hill, on view of the body of Crushnee, wife of a washerman named Bhiwa Saduba. The deceased since the last fourteen days had been delivered of a child, and was consequently suffering from delirious fever. She was about twenty-two years of age. On Saturday night about twelve o'clock she was suddenly awakened out of her sleep, and raved in a most furious manner. She said to her husband that she had been dreaming and had observed four persons who called her to their house. The husband on observing her disturbed state of mind persuaded her not to be frightened and appeased her to go to bed again. The deceased then apparently fell asleep; but in about half an hour afterwards when her husband looked about, she was missing. The husband thereupon raised an alarm, and being himself too ill to leave his bed, the neighbours went in search of the deceased. She was not to be seen until seven o'clock the following morning, when a washerman discovered her dead body lying on the sea-shore apparently drowned. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Verdict:—"The deceased, who had been delirious from fever, was found drowned in the sea."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th June, 1862.

		Rs.	a.	p.
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 12,717.				
Amount	Rs.	7,515	9	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	4,558	9	4
Total...	Rs.	12,074	2	4

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ Miles.

		Rs.	a.	p.
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 13,283.				
Amount	Rs.	6,030	2	8
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,548	6	6
Total...	Rs.	7,578	9	2

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE HINDU VEDAS.

A HINDU Merchant of Bombay has deposited the sum of Rupees two thousand with Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co. for the three best Essays on the following subject:—

REVIEW OF THE VEDAS, *with special reference to the light which they cast on the Social and Religious State of the Ancient Indians, and on their Beliefs and Practices as better than those of the Hindus of later times.*

The following are the conditions of the competition:—

1. The Essays are to be in the English language; and it is recommended that they shall not exceed in bulk 300 or 400 pages 8vo. pica type.

2. The author of the best Essay will receive a prize of twelve hundred rupees. It is expected that he will either arrange for its publication on his own account within six months of his gaining the prize, or give up his manuscript, with its copyright, to the donor of the prize for his disposal.

3. The author of the second best Essay to receive a prize of five hundred rupees; and the author of the third best Essay, a prize of three hundred rupees.

4. All passages from the Vedas and other works given in proof and illustration to be expressly referred to in distinct notes, mentioning the places in which they occur. A list of original treatises and papers by European and Indian authors, bearing on the subject of the Essays and the works on which they are founded, to be given in an Appendix.

5. The adjudication of the prizes to be left to the following gentlemen:—The Reverend John Wilson, D.D, F.R.S. Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Martin Haug, Esquire, Ph. Dr., Professor of Sanskrit, and Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, in the Poona College; Dr. Bhow Daji, G.G.M.C., and Fellow of the University of Bombay; the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nouroji; and Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayan Mandalik, Bombay, M.B.B.R.A.S.

6. Each Competitive Essay, with a motto and sealed note containing the name of the Author, to be placed in the hands of Dr. Wilson on or before the first August 1863. The Competition is open to all classes of people without any distinction.

7. If the writer of the best Essay will give a Sanskrit version of it, he will receive Rupees three hundred additional.

Bombay, 27th June 1862.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 1ST TO 15TH JULY 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4 to 5	lbs.	1	0	0
	5 to 6	,,	1	0	0
Briskets & Rounds, 1st sort	6 to 8	,,	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	8	,,	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	10	,,	1	0	0
Shins (large or small)			0	5	4
Tongues, Fresh			0	3	0
,, Salt			0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1		0	4	0
,, Other	1		0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4		1	0	0
Fore	4		1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5 to 6	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5 to 6	,,	1	0	0
Head			1	0	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	5	0
Breast	1	,,	0	3	0
Suet	1	,,	0	4	0
Head			0	0	0
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	,,	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	4	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	6
Head			0	2	6
Liver and Heart			0	2	6
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	3	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	3½	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	5	0
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6¼	,,	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pig (Roaster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	,,	1	0	0
Sausages	4	,,	1	0	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 30th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE LATE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—*Ramjee Luxamon, Ramjee Bahoo and Rama Balloo* were again brought up on remand, charged the first two with theft of some records of the General Post Office, the property of H. M.'s Government, and the other prisoner with dishonestly receiving and retaining the stolen property knowing and having reason to believe the same to be stolen property.

Mr. T. E. Beauvais prosecuted.

Mr. T. E. Beauvais, Postmaster of Bombay, said.—I am in charge of the entire office records and papers I see before me, and recognise as the property of the Post Office and of Government, the several records now before the Magistrate, and have put my name or initials to about seven bundles of such papers. About the 24th of June last, at 7 o'clock in the morning, it was reported to me that several papers, records and documents were missing from the Post Office. On this I instituted enquiries and discovered that a large robbery had been perpetrated, of records now produced and shown to me. One of the guards, named Goonia, on being accused, in order to vindicate himself searched in the town and reported that he had discovered some of the stolen property. I suspected the two first prisoners, who were hamals under me in the Post Office. I had them apprehended and placed before the Magistrate as also the third prisoner with whom the property was found. I charge the first two prisoners with theft of this Post Office property, and I charge the third prisoner with receiving dishonestly and retaining the same knowing it to be stolen property. The property is fully of the value of 500 Rs.

Manoel Fernandez said.—I am head clerk in the Bhangy department of the Post Office. I have examined the several records, documents and papers, now produced: they are the property of Government in the Post Office branch. They were left in different record rooms. Each department has one record room. The two first prisoners had access to the these rooms.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Luxamon Ramjee.—Watchmen are employed in the Post Office, but are not always at the door.

Govind Babajee, Police Sepoy No. 616.—I do duty in Bazaar Gate Street. On the 24th of June last, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of information I received, I went to the shop of the third prisoner, in Mody Khana Street, where I found this wax cloth (produced). I found also a quantity of papers near the cloth, and a large number in the shop of the third prisoner. I put them all into a bag and took them to the Post Office and shewed them to the Postmaster. They were then brought to the chowkey, as well as the first and third prisoners. The second prisoner was brought afterwards.

Goonajee Bablia, a sepoy in the Post Office, said.—On Tuesday the 24th June at 6 o'clock in the morning, I was asked by the clerks about books missing from the inward department of the Post Office. Mr. Beauvais came at 7 o'clock and threatened to take us before the Magistrate, unless we found the missing property. Seven of us were made to sit there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I then got leave to go to my dinner and was ordered to return in an hour. As I was passing the shop of the third prisoner on my way home I saw him putting this piece of wax cloth (produced) on an umbrella; and I observed on it these red marks. (Points them out.) I returned immediately to the Post Office and told the Post Master what I saw. I then reported it to Police Sepoy No 616, who accompanied me to the shop of the third prisoner, and asked him who had given him the cloth. He said "a Post Office sepoy had given it to him." The Police Sepoy found papers near the wax cloth: and took the wax cloth and the papers to the Post Office. He also took me and the third prisoner there. I then went with the Police Sepoy to search the shop minutely. Diego Salvadore Andrades, a Post Office clerk, went with us. A Police Havildar came also. The shop was then searched when the havildar found several papers in this bag, now produced, before the Magistrate, besides several loose papers. When they were taken to the Post Office, after he asked the third prisoner who gave him the papers. He replied the first prisoner, whom he pointed out in the office. The first prisoner denied this, the next day the third prisoner pointed out the second prisoner; and in his presence and hearing said "that the second prisoner also sold him papers"; and that he had given the second prisoner two annas on account of papers. About 12 o'clock on the 25th June I went with the Police Havildar to search the houses of the two first prisoners. In the house of the first one, the havildar found a mattrass (produced) this is the Post Office mark on the cover. Nothing was found in the house of the other prisoner.

HIS WORSHIP at this stage of the proceedings again postponed the case until (this day) Wednesday.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A QUANTITY OF BAR IRON.—In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st June we reported the fact of an information having been laid and a warrant granted authorising the seizure of a quantity of bar iron. The iron is now in the possession of the executive police. This case came on for hearing on Saturday last and again to-day.

Mr. Cleveland appeared on behalf of Captain Deuchar.

Mr. Sangster for Damodhur Pragjee and Ebram Samasjee.

Mr. Cleveland made an application to His Worship that the goods should be returned to his client.

Mr. Sangster opposed the application on the ground that there was no necessity for such an order, there being no specific charge against his clients.

HIS WORSHIP said that Mr. Sangster's objection must be overruled.

Captain Alexander Deuchar, was then called and examined by Mr. Cleveland: he stated that he was master of the *Istamboul*, which arrived in Bombay on the 8th of April last from London with a general cargo. There were 20,000 bars of iron. There were no less than six bills of lading—saw part of the iron put on board at different times; and signed bills of lading. The bill produced was for 3,735 bars marked "W. B. F. and Co." Saw these bars branded with the marks on board ship. Did not know, except from what he was told, who the holder of that bill of lading was. Had not delivered these bars to the persons entitled to them. Messrs. Moore and Co. represented themselves to be the persons entitled to them under the bill of lading and are now claiming the iron. Had seen bars marked "W. B. F. and Co." at a godown on the Carnac Bunder. Did not remember the name of the owner of the godown. Saw them on the day that the warrant was granted and on the previous day at the godown. Had signed the bill of lading produced for 1079 bars; also another for 424 bars of Swedish iron. The bars in the bills of lading were deliverable to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. or assignees. Only a portion of the bars mentioned had been delivered to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. They were now claiming the same. Witness never gave orders for delivering the iron to any one except his agents, when they were to be delivered to parties holding the bills. Had seen some bars marked "B." after they had left the ship. Saw them on the day they were taken charge of by the constable, they were in a godown at the Carnac Bunder. Messrs. Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia's Sons, the agents, and Mr. Moore were present at the time. Had no iron branded on board the ship for any other person. Witness added that he had no doubt that the bars he saw were the same as came out of his ship.

Mr. Moore, of the firm of Moore and Co., stated that he had goods assigned to him by the *Istamboul* from Mr. Pope of London. The bill of lading had been sent to him. The goods appeared by the bill of lading to be marked "W. B. F. and Co." and "B." with a double circle; 305 were marked with double "B." in the circle. The invoice showed the marks, sizes and weight of the bars. Witness had received about half of them and had not authorized any one except his muccadum to receive the other half. Had seen some iron bearing his marks in a godown at the Carnac Bunder. Saw it on the 19th June and they came from the same ship had no doubt those bars were part of the iron consigned to him. By means of the invoice could [illegible] each of the bars. The whole of the consignment was worth about 10,000 or 11,000 Rs. On the day they went to examine the bars Captain Deuchar, Mr. Nowrojee the agent, and his clerk were present. Witness looked to Captain Deuchar for delivery. Did not consider himself the owner of the undelivered part of the goods.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mody deposed to having seen the goods on the 18th and 19th June in the warehouses of Damodhur Pragjee and Ebram Samasjee. They were given in charge of Mr. Constable Mahon.

Mr. William Russell Mitchell, agent to Messrs. Nicol & Co., stated that it was his principal duty to superintend the landing of goods consigned to the firm. He was ordered to receive 1,503 bars of iron for them. The bills of lading were in his office, and according to them 1,079 bars were marked with a double "B." inside of a circle stamped upon the iron. He knew the mark well as he had received iron with the mark before. The invoice shewed the kind of iron, the breadth, thickness and weight. Witness received delivery of 368 bars all marked with double "B." in a circle. He claimed 1,135 bars more. No one but himself was authorized to receive the same. Took a great deal of trouble in May last to find out what had become of the iron, had been to the agents and to the bunder, and found strangers carrying away the goods. A sentry was then placed over the iron with orders not to allow any more to be carried away. The circumstance was immediately reported to the agents and captain of the ship. Did not take possession of it, not having authority from the agents. Did not think that the property was his until it was delivered to him. Was now claiming it from the captain. The bars that were received were still in his possession, untouched. The sentry watched the goods, until a Parsee, sent by the agents of the ship came and gave delivery of them to witness. The number of the bars then delivered was 368. If witness had not taken the steps which he did the goods which were afterwards received would have been taken away to a warehouse and sold. If the bars at the present time in custody of the police were given up, they would easily be made away with. The whole consignment was worth Rs. 7,000. Had never seen any bars of a similar mark come to Bombay.

The case came on again this day when some additional evidence was taken, after which the further hearing was again postponed.

Tuesday, 1*st July* 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING A WATCH.—*Samuel Wilson* was charged with stealing a silver watch, worth about Rs. 25, the property of Abdool Ahmed.

The prosecutor stated that he kept a shop in the Fort. On Sunday at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner and two other persons came to his shop. The prisoner asked for a light for his cheroot. Witness went to a cupboard and gave him a match, at that time this silver watch (produced) and three other watches were safe in a case which was unlocked. When witness was engaged talking to a buggywallah, the prisoner left in a buggy. The watch was missed on the return of witness, when he went after the prisoner to the shop of Moosa Esa and saw him opposite in a shop. On prisoner seeing witness, he ran in there when witness seized him. He then took the watch out and said "the boatswain gave it to me." But the boatswain never came into the shop. Went to the Constable. The watch is the property of witness and is of the value of 25 Rs.

Romanjee Eduljee stated that he kept a shop in Apollo Street and knew the prisoner. On Sunday last went with a European Constable and the prosecutor and seized the prisoner at the "Green Railing Tavern," where he went in on seeing witness and the others. The prosecutor asked the prisoner where his watch was. The prisoner said "I have no watch." Prosecutor then felt in his (prisoner's) pocket. Then the prisoner said "the boatswain gave it to me." The boatswain was sitting in a buggy and denied having given it to the prisoner.

William Spomsford, boatswain H. M.'s S. *Feroze*, said that he went abreast of prosecutor's shop where he remained in a buggy. The prisoner and another man left the buggy. Witness was'nt sober.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence beyond that he was drunk and did not know anything about it.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for six weeks.

INDIAN.

POONA.

A NOTICE has been issued to the Poona Police to make inquiries concerning a Mussulman girl nine years of age, who has been lost by her parents in Bombay for some days. Ornaments of the value of Rs. 500 were on her person, and whoever can give any clue to her whereabouts is to be rewarded with the sum of Rs. 100.—*Deccan Herald, June* 30.

A NATIVE named Moro Cashinath Chollkar has been brought up on a charge of using spurious stamp-paper. The charge has been proved against him by the Magistrate, and the case has been sent up for the Sessions.—*Id.*

SIND.

A HEROIC GIRL.—We learn from Kundiaro, in the Hydrabad District, that on the 5th of May, a little boy, aged only four years, while standing on the bank of the river to look at some boats, in company with his sister, was stooping down to drink, when he lost his balance and falling in the stream was swept away by the current. The sister immediately threw herself in to save him, but was too late to take his clothes and had it not been for the boatmen who took her out of the water quite exhausted, the [illegible] girl would have shared her little brother's fate.—[illegible] (*Kurrachee*) *June* 2[illegible].

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LITERATURE.

WASHINGTON DURING THE WAR.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

IN a book too clever to have been so soon forgotten, I remember, years ago, meeting with a passage which at the time struck me strangely. I speak of the "Travels of a Roving Englishman." The recollection of the—words has passed from me; but the sense of the passage was after this fashion:—The writer told you how he stood one day at the latticed window of a high gable-roofed house,—looking out upon the lime-shadowed market-place of a great city in the fair German land—when the great glorious music of an Austrian band came crashing by; and how, as the music died away, and was followed by the dull, heavy tramp of the soldiers' feet, the thought passed [illegible] him that this grand music might have much to answer for in the nation's history; [illegible] the strains of glory and pomp and war, [illegible] the band seemed to send thrilling through [illegible], were such as no people could listen to, daily, without danger.

At the present time I recall this passage often. From the window, where I am writing now, I look out upon the mile-long Pennsylvania Avenue, leading from the broad Potomac river, by the marble palace of the President's, up to the snow-white Capitol; and, ever and anon, as I write, I am called to the window by the sound of some military band, as regiment after regiment comes marching by. The Germans have brought with them into their new fatherland the instinct of music, and the bands are fine ones, above the average of those of a French or English marching regiment. The tunes are mostly those well known to us across the water; for the war has brought out no war-inspired melody, and the quaint, half grotesque, half passion-stirring air of "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave," is still under martial interdict. But yet, be the tunes what they may, the drums and fifes and trumpets rouse the same heart-throbs as in the old world, and teach the same lessons of glory, and pomp, and war. Can this teaching fail to work? is the question that I ask myself daily—as yet, without an answer.

Surely no nation in the world has ever gone through such a baptism of war as the people of the United States have passed through in one short year's time. With the men of the Revolution, the memories of the revolutionary wars had died out. Two generations had grown up and passed away, to whom war was little more than a name. A year ago there were not more than twelve thousand soldiers in a country of thirty-one millions. Once in four years, on the 4th of March, two or three thousand troops were collected in Washington to add to the pomp of the Presidential inauguration, and this was the one military pageant the country had to boast of. Now all that is changed. Our newspapers at home have been so long telling us what the North could "not" do—how it could not fight, nor raise money, nor conquer the South—that they seem to me to have quite forgotten to tell us what the North "*has*" done. You need not go further than my window to see the working of the war. As the bands pass out of hearing, you can watch the troops as they come marching by. Whether they are regulars or volunteers it is hard for the unprofessional critic to discern, for all are clad alike in the same dull grey-blue overcoats; and most of the regular regiments are filled with such raw recruits that the difference between volunteer and regular is not an obvious one. Of course it is easy enough to pick faults in the aspect of the troops. As the regiment marches, or rather wades, through the thick slush and mud, you will observe many inaccuracies of military attire. One man has his trousers rolled up almost to his knees; another has them tucked inside his boots; and a third has one leg of his trousers hanging down, and the other rolled tightly up. And (pardon the enormity) I have seen, myself, an officer with his shoulder-knots sewed on to a common plain frock-coat. Then, too, there is a slouching gait about the men, not soldier-like to our eyes. They will turn their heads round when on parade, with an indifference to rule which would make an old drill-sergeant's hair turn grey with sorrow. There is an absence also of precision in the march; the men keep in step, but you always wonder how they manage to do so. The system of march, it is true, is copied rather from the French than the English fashion; but still it is something very different from the orderly [illegible] of a Zouave march. That all these, and a score of [illegible] irregularities, are faults, no one—an American least of all—will deny; but there are two sides to the picture. There is no physical degeneracy about a race which can produce such regiments as these.

Men of high stature and burly frames are [illegible] except in the Kentucky regiments; but, on the other hand, small stunted men are unknown. I have seen the armies of most European countries, and I have no hesitation in saying that, as far as the raw material of the rank and file is concerned, the American army is the finest. The officers are, undoubtedly, the weak point. They have not the military air, the self-possession, which long habit of command alone can give; but they are active, energetic, and constantly with their men. Wonderfully well equipped, too, are both officers and men. Their clothing is substantial and easy-fitting: their arms are good; and their accoutrements are as perfect as money can purchase. It is remarkable how rapidly the new recruits fall into the habits of military service. I have seen a Pennsylvanian regiment, raised chiefly from the mechanics of Philadelphia, which, six weeks after its formation, was equal to the average of our best trained volunteer corps, as far as marching and drill-exercise went. Indeed, I have often asked myself what it is which makes the American volunteer troops look, as a rule, so much more soldier-like than our own. I suppose the reason is that here there is actual war, and at home there was at most only a parade. I have no doubt, any more than that I am writing at this moment, that, in the event of civil war or invasion, England would raise a million volunteers, as rapidly (more rapidly she could not) as America has done, and that, when fighting had once began, there would only be too much of earnestness about our soldiering; but at present it is no want of patriotism to say that the American volunteers strike one as more soldier-like than our own. There is no playing at soldiering here; no gaudy uniforms or crack companies; no distinction of classes. From every part of the North—from the ports of New York and Boston, from the homesteads of New England, from the factories of Philadelphia, from the shores of the great lakes, from the Mississippi valley, and from the far-away Texan prairies—these men have come to fight for the Union. It is idle to talk of their being attracted by the pay alone. Large as it is, the pay of thirteen dollars a month is only two dollars more than the ordinary pay of privates in the United States army during former times. Thirteen shillings a week is poor pay for a labouring man in this country, even with board. The bulk of these volunteers are men who have given up better situations in order to enlist, and who have families to support at home; and for such men the pay is not adequate. Of course, wherever there is an army, the scum of the population will always be gathered together; but the average "moralo" and character of the vast army round Washington is extremely good. There is little drunkenness, and less brawling about the streets than if a single English militia regiment had been quartered here. The number of papers read by the common soldiers, and the number of letters which they write, is what you would expect from an army where every man, with the exception of a few foreigners can read and write; and the ministers, who go among them to preach on Sundays, find large and attentive audiences.

But, while I have been writing this digression, the troops have marched out of sight, towards the South. Still I have not long to wait till the sound of music tells me that another regiment is marching past. All day, and every day, the scene before me is one of war. I see passing before my windows an endless military panorama. Sometimes it is a line of artillery, struggling and floundering onwards through the mud. Sometimes it is a company of Texan cavalry, rattling past, with the jingle of their belts and spurs. Sometimes it is a long train of suttlers' waggons, ambulance vans, or forage carts, drawn by the shaggy Pensylvanian mules. Orderlies innumerable gallop up and down; patrols without end pass along the pavements; and at every window, and door-step, and street corner, you see soldiers standing. You must go far away from Washington to leave the war behind you. If you go up to any high point in the city, whence you can look over the surrounding country, every hill-side seems covered with camps. The white tents catch your eye on every side; and across the river, where the thick brushwood obscures the prospect, the great army of the Potomac stretches miles away to the advance posts of the Confederates, south of the far-famed Manassas. The numbers are so vast here, it is hard to realize them. Fifty thousand men are said to have been transported down the river within the last few days, and yet the town and neighbourhood still swarm with troops and camps, as it seems, undiminished in number. And here, remember, you see only one portion of the gigantic army. Along a line of two thousand miles or so, from here down to the New Mexico, there are armies fighting their way southwards. At Fortress Monroe, Ship Island, Mobile, and at every point accessible along the Atlantic coast, expeditions, numbered by tens of thousands, are stationed, waiting for the signal to advance.

Try to realize all this, and then picture to yourself what the effect of all this, seen in fact, and not by feeble description, must be upon a nation unused to war. The wonder to me is, that the American nation are not more intoxicated with the consciousness of their new-born strength. Still, the military passion, the lust of war, is a plant of rapid growth; and that, when the war is over, and the rebellion is suppressed, this people will lay down their arms and return to the arts of peace, is a thing more to be hoped for than expected. I see that a writer in a recent English periodical talks of "the essentially blackguardly character" of the whole American war, and, amidst some grave discussion about the essence of a gentleman, pauses to point a pretty paragraph by a sneer at the whole Northern army. Children play with lucifer matches amongst powder barrels; and probably the class of writers of whom this gentleman is a type have not the faintest notion that by words like these they are sowing the seeds of war. Still, for the credit of their own country, I wish they would remember that power, and strength, and will, are never "essentially blackguardly," and that there is something in an army of a million men worth thinking about as well as sneering at.

I am wandering, I see, into political discussion, an error I wish to avoid. But really here, where nobody talks or thinks, or, I believe, dreams of anything but politics, it is difficult not to write about politics and nothing else. Before, however, I am drawn into the vortex utterly, as I know I shall be before this paper is ended, I must record my impressions of Congress. In its external shape, as a matter of bricks and mortar, it is a constant wonder to me that the Houses of Congress are not grander than they are. The position, design, and material of the Capitol are all magnificent; and yet, somehow or other, it is not, to me at any rate, impressive. The grand half-finished front façade is turned away from the city, owing to the fact that the building was planned before the town was built, and that, from a characteristic English quarrel between the State and a private landowner, the town was in reality raised on the side not destined for it. So, as a matter of fact, nobody enters, or ever will enter, by the front entrance, except to see the building. The completion of the Capitol is stopped for the present, because funds are short, and the architect is away at the war. The whole building has an untidy, unfinished air. The immense iron dome, which will vie in height with that of St. Peter's, is still a confused mass of beams and girders, surmounted by a crane, ominously resembling its brother of Cologne Cathedral. Blocks of unhewn marble lie on every side, scattered about the grounds; the niches are still without their statues, and the great entrance without its doors; while, in many places, the red-brick walls are without their marble facings. Still, even when the building is completed, I think the effect inside will always be disappointing. Vast as the building is, there is a want of great spaces in it, and you wander through endless passages, and richly roofed corridors, and splendid staircases, without coming across one point of view which leaves a strong definite impression on your mind. There is, too, a characteristic absence of artistic propriety about the whole arrangements. The great centre circular hall is blocked up with a scaffolding, on which a number of pictures of little intrinsic merit are exposed. Amongst them, by the way, there used to be a picture of President Buchanan; but, when the troops were quartered here last summer, for the defence of the Capitol, the one sole injury they did was to destroy the portrait of the late President by squirting tobacco juice at it. "And a vile indignity too, sir," said an abolitionist, who told me the story, "*that* was for the—tobacco juice." Again, in the main passages, there are fruit-stalls allowed to stand, where apples and nuts and ginger-beer are sold. In another hall there is a stand for the sale of guide-books and tokens; and, further on, there is a little bazaar of Indian curiosities. In spite of these trifling defects, the arrangements of the building are wonderfully comfortable, and the rooms and passages, though less gorgeous than those of our own Houses of Parliament, are I think, really more comfortable and luxurious. There is one great charm too about the building—that, from its shape and its elevated position, every room faces to the light, and commands most lovely views of the surrounding country.

With an Englishman's feelings about the relative importance of the two Houses of Parliament, my first visit was to the House of Representatives. The facility of access, to any one who recollects the dreary waiting in the gallery of our House with a member's order, and the still more dreary discomfort when at last you make your way into the close inconvenient pen, is enough to put you in good humour. Without any one to stop you or ask you your business, you go up the long staircases, and pass through folding doors into the public gallery, where I should think there must be room for some thousand persons, and where you sit as luxuriously, on stuffed benches with padded backs, as if you were a favoured inmate of our speaker's gallery. It is true the company you find around you, like that in all public places of resort in America, is mixed in its composition. Irish workmen with ragged coats will be sitting next New York dandies in elaborate morning costume; and, by the side of officers in the brightest of uniforms, you will see common soldiers in their grey serge uniforms, with the roughest of beards and the muddiest of boots. If you are fastidious, however, you can easily, supposing there is no great crowd in the house, get admission to the Ladies' gallery, where you have choicer company and a better view of the speakers. The room is oblong in shape, rather low in height for architectural effect, and surrounded with a gallery supported by iron pillars. With the exception of two small compartments set apart for the press and diplomatic body, the whole of this gallery is open to the public. In the body of the house, the seats of the members, with desks before each of them, are arranged in semicircular rows round the raised platform on which the speaker's chair is placed, and in front of which the clerks of the house sit. The defect of the arrangement, as far as the public is concerned, is that, as the speakers turn towards the chair in speaking, it is difficult to get a front view of their faces, and it is by no means an easy thing to follow a speaker whose back is turned towards you. However, unless the speaker is in a centre seat of the semi-circle, you can always get a fair view of him by changing your seat from one part of the galleries to another, though, at the same time, the constant [illegible] of conversation amongst the members makes it difficult [illegible] a speaker not near the place where you are seated.

One's first impression is that there [illegible] want of life about the whole concern compared with our House of Commons. In the old days, and before the secession, it was a matter of custom that the Democratic members sat on the right of the chair, and the opposition, Whig, Know-nothing, or Republican, on the left. Since the Southern democrats seceded, and the old parties were all merged more or *less* in the party which supports the Government and the Union, this custom has fallen into abeyance; the seats have been extended to cover the spaces left empty by the members of the seceding states; and members sit in any part of the hall where their number may happen to fall, without much regard to party. This absence of any line of division between the members, and the fact that there is never any applause permitted, gives a dull air to the house. The scene looks like a lecture-room where the class is paying no attention to the lecture. Some of the members, not many, have their legs sprawling over the desks; some are sleeping in their chairs; and the majority are writing, or talking in low voices to their neighbours. The members have their hats off, and are, for the most part, dressed in the black suits Americans affect so much. The majority are men advanced in life. Young, boyish legislators, and fashionably-dressed representatives, are things unknown here. The house seems composed of business men, slightly bored at the waste of time. Thus the ordinary demeanour of the house is more quiet, if not more dignified, than that of our Parliament. The only distinct sound which interrupts the speaker's voice is the constant clap, clap, of the members' hands, as they summon the boy-pages to run on errands. These boys are, indeed, an institution of the place. They come and go with wonderful quickness; and, when nobody calls them, with that "*sans gene*" peculiar to all American servants, they sit upon the steps of the speaker's platform, or perch themselves in any member's seat that happens to be vacant.

With regard to the merit of the oratory, it is difficult to judge. There are no speakers of great eminence in either house this session, and there has been no debate since I have been here of especial interest. In truth, a debate in one sense of the word is not known here. There being *no* ministry to turn out—or, rather, there being a ministry which has no direct connexion with the debates, and which cannot be turned out—the peculiar interest which attaches to a great debate with us, where the fate of an administration depends on the issue, is altogether wanting. Speeches are delivered to be printed and circulated amongst constituents rather than to influence the audience to which they are addressed; and, indeed, the newspaper reports of the speeches are so meagre that any member who wishes for a full report is obliged to have his speech reprinted. Probably in consequence of this, the custom of, reading one's speech, or referring constantly to notes, is very common, and mars the effect of the discussions. There is an amount, too, of unimpressive gesticulation which becomes monotonous. I saw one member who, during a speech of an hour, kept advancing and retreating up an open space of some twelve feet in length, like the Polar bear at the Regent's Park Gardens; another, who always sidled from one desk to another; and a third, who kept turning like a teetotum towards every part of the house in turn. Still the one remarkable feature about the debates is the marvellous fluency of the speakers. Everybody seems to have the gift of speaking, the power of stringing words together without a hitch. I have never yet heard an American member of either house either stutter, or hem-and-haw, as nineteen-twentieths of our speakers do, in want of a word. And this is not because the speeches are prepared beforehand. I have constantly heard members interrupted in their speeches, and questions put to them; yet they always reply and break the thread of their argument with the same perfect self-possession and copiousness of words. If I have not heard anything yet in the way of oratory that rose to eloquence, I certainly never heard so much average good speaking in any English assembly.

The Senate, though probably the more important of of the two bodies, is not so interesting to a stranger. In shape and arrangement the building is the counterpart of the Hall of the Representatives, only smaller. With so small a number of members at its fullest—diminished, as it is now, by the absence of the seceding senators—and with the widely-parted rows of arm-chairs, fronted by the small mahogany tables—the aspect of the Senate is not a lively one. It seems impossible that, with such an audience, any orator could work himself into a passion; and the whole look of the scene is so staid and decorous that it is hard to realize the stormy, passionate discussions which have taken place within these walls. In the chair is Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President of the United States, a portly resolute-looking man, who, if (and there are many things more impossible) he should be called to fill the Presidential Office, will fill it, as far as manner and appearance go, far better than his predecessor. There is no limit, as in the lower house, to the length of senatorial speeches; and a senator who has the floor of the house is considered to have possession of it pretty well for the sitting. A Mr. Willey, of Virginia, was reading, when I was last there, a speech of portentous length to empty benches and a crowded gallery. If he were not constantly trying to jerk his arm out of the socket, whenever he is not fumbling amongst his papers, his speeches would be more impressive. The speech was on the abolition of slavery in the Columbia district, but when I was present he had wandered far away into the general question of emancipation. Like all proslavery orators, he proved too much. The slaves have not the slightest desire to be free; and then they are on the eve of a servile insurrection; Emancipation will ruin the whites, because black labour will drive white out of the field; and it will destroy the blacks, because they will not work, and must therefore starve! And so on. However, the speech was well written, and will, doubtless, read well. I noted in the corner General Jem Lane, of Kansas, the bugbear of the *Saturday Review* and Wade, of Ohio, the strongest opponent of the Government, who tells any one he meets "that, if there was no officer in the army of higher rank than a sub-lieutenant, the rebellion would be suppressed in a month;" and Wilson, who ten years ago was a working shoemaker; and Sumner, of whom more anon.

When Mr. Willey had concluded his oration, the discussion dropped, and the house went into executive session. To me it has been a surprise to learn how very much of the business of both houses is conducted secretly. On all executive matters—that is, on questions of the appointment or dismissal of public officials, etc,—the discussions are conducted with closed doors. Then the real business of both houses, of a deliberative character, is conducted in the committee rooms, where no strangers or reporters are admitted. Every bill must be referred, before discussion, to the standing committee appointed to investigate the class of subjects on which legislation is proposed; and, practically, the frame-work and substance of every bill is regulated in the committee rooms, not in the open house. The party in power in either house manages the selection of the committees, so that one of the party is always chairman, and the majority of the members should belong to their own side. It is in the committee rooms that the real work is done; and members go into the house, as I heard a leading senator say, chiefly to write their letters. With all this, with the early hours (generally from noon to five), with the fresh air and easy seats, the position of a member of Congress must be, to my mind, a more comfortable one than that of an English M.P., not to mention the 600*l*. a year of salary, with the mileage, stationary, and franking perquisites.

But, doubtless, you will want to hear my impressions of the leading men here, whose names have been of late so much before our eyes. Let me speak, then, of those I have had some opportunity of judging of personally.

No man, we all know, is a hero to his valet, and thus, whatever there may be of heroism amongst American statesmen is hard to discern, from the proximity at which you view them. American majesty has no externals to be stripped of, and you see her public men always *en deshabille*. So one's reminiscences are of the nature of photographs, not of portraits; and, possibly, the facility with which one catches the outside aspect destroys the correctness of one's impression as to the real character. Still, with this reservation, I will give you my impressions of some men of late here for what they may be worth.

First, then, of the President. To say that he is ugly, is nothing; to add that his figure is grotesque, is to convey no adequate impression. Fancy a man six foot high, and then *out of* proportion; with long bony arms and legs, which somehow seem to be always in the way; with great rugged furrowed hands, which grasp you like a vice when shaking yours; with a long scraggy neck, and a chest too narrow for the great arms at its side. Add to this figure a head, cocoanut-shaped and somewhat too small for such a stature, covered with rough, uncombed and uncombable hair, that stands out in every direction at once; a face furrowed, wrinkled, and indented, as though it had been scarred by vitriol; a high narrow forehead, and, sunk deep beneath bushy eyebrows, two bright, somewhat dreamy eyes, that seem to gaze through you without looking at you; a few irregular blotches of black bristly hair, in the place where beard and whiskers ought to grow; a close-set, thin-lipped, stern mouth, with two rows of large white teeth, and a nose and ears which have been taken by mistake from a head of twice the size. Clothe this figure, then, in a long, tight, badly-fitting suit of black, creased, soiled, and puckered up at every salient point of the figure (and every point of this figure *is* salient); put on large ill-fitting boots, gloves too long for the long bony fingers, and a fluffy hat, covered to the top with dusty puffy crape; and then add to all this an air of strength, physical as well as moral, and a strange look of dignity coupled with all this grotesqueness; and you will have the impression left upon me by Abraham Lincoln.

On the occasion when I had the honour of meeting the President, the company was a small one, with most of whom he was personally acquainted. I have no doubt, therefore, that he was as much at his ease as usual. There was a look of depression about his face, which I am told by those who see him daily, was habitual to him even before his child's death. It was strange to me to witness the perfect terms of equality on which he appeared to be with everybody. Occasionally some of his interlocutors called him "Mr President," but the habit was to address him simply as "Sir." It was not, indeed, till I was introduced to him, that I was aware that the President was one of the company. He talked little, and seemed to prefer others talking to him to talking himself; but, when he spoke, his remarks were always shrewd and sensible. You would never say he was a gentleman; you would still less say he was not one. There are some women about whom no one ever thinks in connexion with beauty one way or other; and there are men to whom the epithet of gentleman-like or ungentleman-like appears utterly incongruous; and of such Mr. Lincoln is one. Still there is about him an utter absence of pretension, and an evident desire to be courteous to everybody, which is the essence, if not the outward form, of good breeding. There is a softness, too, about his smile, and a sparkle of dry humour about his eye, which redeem the expression of his face, and remind me more of the late Dr. Arnold, as a child's recollection recalls him, than of any face I can call to mind.

The conversation, like that of all American official men I have met with, was unrestrained in the presence of strangers to a degree perfectly astonishing. Any remarks that I heard made, as to the present state of affairs, I do not feel at liberty to repeat, though really every public man here appears not only to live in a glass house, but in a reverberating gallery, and to be absolutely indifferent as to who sees or hears him. There are a few "Lincolniana," however, which I may fairly quote, and which will show the style of his conversation. Some of the party began smoking, and our host remarked, laughingly, "The President has got no vices; he neither smokes nor drinks." "That is a doubtful compliment," answered the President; "I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for some time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plaguy few virtues.'" Again a gentleman present was telling how a friend of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist and how, on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told him that the government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal writs, and simply meant to *make* him go of his own free will. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that reminds me of an hotel-keeper down St. Louis, who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel; and no more he had, for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to die in the street." At another time the conversation turned upon the discussions as to the Missouri compromise, and elicited the following quaint remark from the President: "It used to amuse me some (*sic*) to find that the slave-holders wanted more territory, because they had not room enough for their slaves, and yet they complained of not having slave-trade, because they wanted more slaves for their room."

Stories such as these read dull enough in print; but, unless you could give also the dry chuckle with which they are accompanied, and the gleam in the speaker's eye, as, with the action habitual to him, he rubs his hand down the side of his long leg, you must fail in conveying a true impression of their quaint humour. This sort of Socratic illustration is his usual form of conversation amongst strangers; but I believe, in his private life he is a man of few words, and those simple ones. Let me close my description with one remark he made of a more reflective character, and which, though not perhaps of great value in itself, is curious as coming from a man who has achieved distinction. Speaking of the fluency of American orators, he said, "It is very common in this country to find great facility of expression, and less common to find great lucidity of thought. The combination of the two in one person is very uncommon; but, whenever you do find it, you have a great man."

Of Mr. Seward, I can speak more freely, from the fact that at the present day he does not stand high in popular favour. After all, explain it as you will, the *beau rôle* in the "Trent affair" was not that of the United States, and the Americans are too sharp a people to be able long to delude themselves with the flattering unction that they had won a great diplomatic victory. Hence, the Secretary of State has suffered, perhaps unjustly, as the scapegoat of the national humiliation. Mr. Stanton has taken his place in the favour of the people, and, it is rumoured, of the President. It is to the setting then, and not to the rising sun, that I wish to do justice. My first thought, at meeting Mr. Seward, was one of wonder that so small a man should have been near creating a war between two great nations. A man, I should think, under five feet in height, and of some sixty years in age; small-made, with small delicate hands and feet, and a small wiry body, scanty snow-white hair, deep-set clear grey eyes, a face perfectly clean-shaved, and a smooth colourless skin of a sort of parchment texture! Such were the outward features that struck me at once. He was in his office when first I saw him dressed in black, with his waistcoat half unbuttoned, one leg over the side of his arm-chair, and a cigar stuck between his lips. Barring the cigar and the attitude, I should have taken him for a shrewd well-to-do attorney, waiting to learn a new client's business. You are at your ease with him at once. There is a frankness and *bonhommie* about his manner, which renders it to my mind a very pleasant one. In our English phrase, Mr. Seward is good company. A good cigar, a good glass of wine, and a good story, even if it is *tant soit peu risqué*, are pleasures which he obviously enjoys keenly. Still, a glance at that spare hard-knit frame, and that clear bright eye, shows you that no pleasure, however keenly appreciated, has been indulged in to excess throughout his long laborious career. And, more than that, no one who has had the pleasure of seeing him amongst his own family can doubt about the kindliness of his disposition. It is equally impossible to talk much with him without perceiving that he is a man of remarkable ability. He has read much, especially of modern literature—travelled much, and seen much of the world of man as well as that of books. His political principles seem to me drawn from the old Whig school of the bygone *Edinburgh Review* days, and you can trace easily the influence which the teaching of Brougham and Jeffreys and Sidney Smith have had upon his mind. What strikes me most in conversation with him is a largeness of view very rare amongst the American politicians. The relative position of America with regard to Europe, and the future of his country, are matters he can discuss with sense as well as patriotism. That his intellect is practical rather than philosophical, and that he is unduly impatient of abstract theories, I am inclined to suspect. In other words, he is a man of action rather than of thought—a politician, not a reformer. It was by sheer vigour of mind, and force of will that he acquired his pre-eminence in the ministry. According to the theory of the American constitution there is no such a thing as a ministry, and the ministers are only heads of departments. One department is equal to another, and the secretary at the head of any department has no power to issue orders to any other. When the insurrection broke out, and every department was in disorder, Mr Seward virtually assumed a temporary premiership. His colleagues yielded, because they felt the need of one directing head, or had not strength to resist his superior energy. When the pressure of danger was removed, the other departments threw off the supremacy of the Department of State; and it was only by his energy that Mr. Seward held his place after the reaction. It is reported that, not long ago, some influential politicians requested the President to remove Mr. Seward on the ground of incompetency, to which application the answer was made, that a man who worked three times as many hours, and did three times as much in one hour, as any of his colleagues, could hardly be incompetent, whatever else might be his failings.

As to Mr. Sumner, he is too well known in Europe to need much description. Many of my readers are acquainted doubtless with that great sturdy English-looking figure, with the broad massive forehead, over which the rich mass of nut-brown hair, streaked here and there with a line of grey, hangs loosely, with the deep blue eyes, and the strangely winning smile, half bright, half full of sadness. He is a man whom you would notice amongst other men, and whom, not knowing him, you would turn round to look at as he passed by you. Sitting in his place in the Senate, leaning backwards in his chair, with his head stooping slightly over that great broad chest, and his hands resting upon his crossed legs, he looks, in dress and attitude and air, the very model of an English country gentleman. A child would ask him the time in the streets, and a woman, I think, would come to him unbidden for protection. You can read in that worn face of his, old before its time, the traces of a lifelong struggle, of disappointment and hope deferred, of ceaseless obloquy and cruel wrong. Such a life-training as this is a bad one for any man, and it has left its brand on the senator for Massachusetts. There are wrongs which the best of men forgive without forgetting; and, since Brooks's brutal assault upon him, men say that they can mark a change in Charles Sumner. He is more bitter in denunciation, less tolerant of opposition, just rather than merciful. Be it so. It is not with soft words or gentle answers that men fight as Sumner has fought against cruelty and wrong.

Probably the most striking-looking of the ministers is Mr. Chase, the Secretary for the Treasury. His head would be a treasure to any sculptor, as a model of benevolence. His lofty, spacious forehead, his fresh smooth-shaved countenance, his portly figure, and his pleasant kindly smile, all seem to mark the model benevolent old man, created to be the victim and providence of street-beggars. One wonders how so kind-looking a man can find it in his heart to tax any body; and I believe this much is true, that a man of less ability and sterner mould would have made a better financier than Mr. Chase has proved. Mr. Blair, though a Maryland man, is the only one of the ministers, who has what we consider the characteristic Yankee type of face, the high cheek-bones, sallow complexion, and long straight hair. Of Mr. Gideon Welles, the Secretary for the Navy, who expressed unfortunate approval of Captain Wilkes, there is little to be said, except that he wears a long white beard and a stupendous white wig, which cause him to look like the stock grandfather in a genteel comedy, and that there is such an air of ponderous deliberation about his face that you wonder whether he has ever clearly realised, in so short a time as one year, that America is in a state of civil war.

With this I must close my portrait gallery for the present. Americans complain constantly that we know nothing of their public men. The complaint is hardly a fair one, as there are barely half-a-dozen English statesmen to whom Americans attach the slightest individuality, and the names of our minor celebrities such as Lowe or Layard, would convey as little to American ears as those of Colfax or Conkling would do to us. It is, therefore, useless for me to tell you whether Senator Rufus G. Doodle (Mo.) has black hair, or whether the honourable Nero H. Boodle (Va.) has red whiskers. Let me only add, in parting with this subject, that, having frequently had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Caleb Cushing—known, and not altogether favourably, to the English public as Attorney-General under President Pierce's administration during the Frampton difficulty—I found him to be a man of extreme acuteness and immense and varied reading, and indeed one of the pleasantest companions whom it has been my fortune to meet with in life. From his connexion with the old democratic party, and the Secession leaders, he is out of favour with the country and the Government, at present; but I am much mistaken if a man of his power and ability does not, before long, play a great part again in public life.

In truth, there is one great charm to me about American society in general, and Washington society in particular, and that is the extraordinary facility with which you make acquaintances. If you are stopping at an hotel, in a very short time you may know any male inmate to speak to if you choose. If you are talking to any casual acquaintance, and any other casual acquaintance of his comes up, he immediately, as a matter of civility, introduces you to each other, and your new acquaintance introduces you to his, and so on, indefinitely. Probably a stranger is more freely introduced than a native; but amongst Americans themselves, I have observed that the same custom prevails as a rule. The only objection to the practice is, that, if you have not a keen memory for faces, you find it hard to remember, amongst the multitude of your acquaintances, what names to attach to what faces. In a similar, though a less degree, there is much of the same free readiness to make acquaintance in society. Your friend's are yours also, and you are franked, morally speaking, from one house to another; so that such society as there is in Washington you see readily and pleasantly enough.

I say "such society as there is," because at present there is but little of any kind here. The immediate presence of the war is, in itself, a great check to social festivity, and the mourning in the White House has stopped all official parties. Besides, the absence of the Southern families, who were the leaders in social life here, has made a marked difference; and during the first year of an administration people are new to the place, and somewhat shy of making acquaintance. Moreover, the Lincoln Government brought a perfect shoal of new faces into Washington. In its early days it was called the "Carpet-bag Administration," because the town was crammed with place-hunters, whose whole luggage was contained in a small carpet-bag, which never left their hands, and on which they were popularly supposed to sleep at night. Indeed, there is a story confidently told here, that one western backwoodsman who was in search of a place, after vain endeavours to see "Honest Abe," went up to the White House with a blanket under his arm, and announced his intention of sleeping in the hall until he could get what he wanted. After two days' squatting, the place requested was given, and the squatter decamped. Two-thirds, in fact, of the people I meet here seem to be new to the place, and still to feel themselves strangers in it.

But, in addition to all this, even at the most orderly of times, Washington society must have a strangely watering-place character. The city is an overgrown watering-place. Every body is a bird of passage here. The diplomatic "corps" is transitory by virtue of its nature. The senators and members of Congress, and ministers, are here for two, four, possibly six sessions, as the case may be; and the fact of their being in the House, or in office, now, is rather a presumption than otherwise, that they will not be so again when their term expires. The clerks, officials, and Government *employes*, are all, too, mere lodgers. The force of necessity compels each Administration to re-appoint a good number of the subordinate officials, who understand the business of the office; but, still, every official many be turned out in four years, at the longest, and most of them know that they probably will be. There are no commercial or manufacturing interests at Washington to induce merchants or capitalists to settle here; and there is nothing attractive about the place to make any one, not brought here on business, fix on it as a place of residence. With the exception of a few land-owners, who have estates in the neighbourhood, a few lawyers connected with the Supreme Court, and a host of petty tradesmen and lodging-house keepers, there is nobody who looks on Washington as his home.

Hence nobody, with rare exceptions, has a house of his own here. Many of the members live in hotels and furnished lodgings. The wives and families of the married members come to Washington for a few months or weeks during the session, and during that time a furnished house is taken. In consequence, there is no style about the mode of living. The number of private carriages is very few; and people are afraid of bringing good horses to be ruined by the rut-tracks (for they are not worthy of the name of roads) which serve the purpose of streets in Washington. Public amusements of any kind are scanty and poor. There is a theatre, about equal in size and merit to those of Brighton or Scarborough; at the Smithsonian Institute there are frequent lectures, which, when they are not political demonstrations, are about as interesting or uninteresting as lectures on the glaciers and geological formations, and *hoc genus omne*, are in other places; and there are occasional concerts, dramatic readings, and exhibitions in Wilard's Hall. So, if you want recreation of any kind, it is to private society you must look for it. In the great hotels there are ladies' drawing-rooms, to which those inmates of the hotels who choose, or their friends, come down in the evening, and where the staple amusements of gossip and flirtation are varied by singing and impromptu dances. Private balls are rare, or, at least, have been so during the past winter; but there are dinner parties and receptions without end. The French system of calling prevails here a good deal, and you can go in during the evening to any house at which you are acquainted, with the certainty of finding callers there, in more or less numbers, according to whether the night happens to be a reception night or not. In New York, I always had an impression, whether just or otherwise, that, though, as a stranger, nobody cared or thought about your position, yet, if you had been a native, your standing in society would depend a good deal on whether you lived in Fifth Avenue or in Sixth, and whether your name stood well or ill with your bankers in Wall Street. Of this money standard, common to all commercial capitals, there seems to be nothing in Washington. Of course, there are plenty of wealthy people here, but there is no display of wealth, not even in the ladies' dresses. The attaches to the embassies, and the young men of fashion from New York, I believe, vote Washington the dullest place in creation; but, to a man with quiet tastes, there are many capitals less attractive.

The receptions here are, in hour and customs, very like ordinary English "at homes," except that they are less crowded and have less of stiffness and formality. Evening dress, stiff white neckties, varnished boots, and sombre black suits, which form the attire and curse of gentlemen in all parts of the so-called civilized world, are the rule here; but great laxity is allowed in the practice. I have met senators at evening parties in brown shooting-coats, and ladies in morning dresses; and here everyone seems perfectly indifferent as to how you are dressed, if your taste or your circumstances compel you to vary from the ordinary costume. Generally, the receptions end with stand-up suppers, though sometimes tea and coffee are the only refreshments provided. It is not common, as far as I can perceive, to speak to persons without being introduced; but the practice of introduction is so universal, that a stranger is not "alone in a crowd" as he would be in London. Card-playing I have never seen at a Washington party, and there is hardly any music, so that conversation is the sole amusement of guests.

Fortunately, you may lay it down as an axiom, that all Americans are always ready to talk; and therefore you rarely see people standing still and looking bored. I quite admit (I hope this expression of opinion is not ungrateful) that I can conceive of a person becoming tired of Washington society. You meet constantly varying combinations of the same set of people, and between one party and another there is a distinction without difference. Moreover, all the gentlemen talk about politics, and all the ladies talk about the army, with occasional lapses on both parts into slavery discussions, more or less abolitionist or anti-abolitionist, as the case may be. There are also two camps of M'Clellanites and the anti-M'Clellanites; and between the two, especially amongst the ladies, feeling runs so high, that a prudent "Gallio" will take care not to express any opinion whatever on the subject of M'Clellan. Still, to any man who has a dislike to originate subjects of discussion, and who looks upon having to invent your topics, as well as your remarks, as a sort of intellectual Egyptian bondage, in which you have to find the straw as well as make the bricks, this uniformity of topics has a comfort. You know perfectly well what to talk about, and you run no risk of any American lady you are introduced to answering your remarks with monosyllabic "yeses" or "noes." They always talk eagerly, and sometimes cleverly. Besides, amongst the ladies, a knowledge of current English literature is very general; and the "Heir of Redclyffe," or "Great Expectations," or "A Strange Story," are as safe subjects of conversation as they would be in a London drawing-room. How far the extraordinary freedom allowed to young unmarried ladies may be desirable or not, is a question too wide to enter on now. To our Old World notions, it is strange when a young lady you have just been introduced to asks you to call upon her, or offers you introductions to friends at a place you are going to visit. On the other hand, I should state, as far as my experience goes, that there is less "freedom of language" (using the expression in its peculiar social signification) used or permitted here than with us, and that there are many remarks you might make, if so disposed, in English society, which you could not safely make here.

To a stranger, also, there is a never-failing attraction in the fact that at these evening parties you meet everybody you want to see in Washington. In London, you might go to respectable houses every night in your life, and never meet a Cabinet Minister; and even a member of Parliament—provided he were not a metropolitan one—would be something of a novelty. Here you can meet half the Ministry, and all the Senate, at any party you go to. Thus the men you read of daily in the papers, and whose names are become "household words" to you, are presented to you in private life. Every American literary man, too, of note, has been to be met with some time or other this winter in Washington. Very recently we have had here Emerson and Hawthorne, and N. P. Willis and Bayard Taylor; while the English world of art and letters has been represented, not unworthily, by W. H. Russell and Anthony Trollope, and Mrs. Kemble. Altogether, any one, I think, who, like myself, has spent a few weeks this year of the war in Washington, must look back upon it with pleasant memories.

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30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
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60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	[illegible]

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